

Beginning of Brilliant Fete Days in the City of the Angels---Country's Distinguished Men Come to See

symbolic figures. A mimic locomotive with Uncle Sam at the throttle and a model of a cruiser of the United States navy attract much attention. The London Clothing Company has a very neat display in its windows.

a very beautiful floral display in its windows. Mullen, Bluest & Co. have a creditable display of bunting and Fiesta colors twined about their well-lit show windows.

Block is tastefully swathed in bunting, both of the national and Fiesta varieties. The Wilcox Block has a profusion of flags floating from its roof and windows, and the Hollenbeck Hotel across

tion the N. B. Blackstone Company probably would easily take first premium if prizes were offered. In front of the store is erected a canopy of palms and tri-colored bunting, which is artistic in itself, but the show win-

figure is Columbia, beautifully costumed in the national colors, and surrounded by a procession of dolls, each waving an American flag. The background of the windows is draped with flutings of red, white and blue bunting, spangled with golden stars. Hanging in the center of each window at the top is an eagle, with outstretched wings, and grasping in its talons a bunch of tri-colored ribbons. Inside the store the color scheme of red, white and blue is carried out through the entire establishment, with piles of goods alternating the colors of the national emblem. No Fiesta colors are used anywhere in the decorations. E. Y. Barr, the window dresser of the firm, worked out this beautiful design.

The stores of C. C. Desmond, Barker Bros. and others on South Spring street are neatly decorated in various designs.

BROADWAY ORNAMENTATIONS. On Broadway Oberlin's is the only establishment below Sixth street that has any pretentious decorations. A canopy of palms and pampas plumes trimmed with a canopy of Fiesta colors is the principal feature.

The Los Angeles Lighting and Electric Companies have a very fine illuminating display on the front of their building at Fifth street and Broadway. The building is also handsomely entwined with bunting.

The Broadway Department Store is ornamented without by arches imitating the old mission style of architecture, and is profusely decorated inside and out with red, white and blue, and yellow, green and red flags and bunting.

Jacoby Bros.' big store is profusely swathed with the colors typical of Southern California and Uncle Sam, and portraits of the President peer out from among the folds of the decorative material everywhere.

The Coulter Dry Goods Company has a very artistic display, in which the national colors predominate. The Queen of La Fiesta, seated in her palace, under a dome resembling the dome of the National Capitol, and attended by her maids of honor and flower girls, is conspicuous. At the feet of the Queen lies the horn of plenty emptying forth its golden fruits, all the products of Southern California being depicted in one form or another. The design is chaste and artistic throughout, and reflects credit upon the management of the store as well as its chief window decorator, John B. Cornwell.

The Broadway and Byrne blocks are a mass of waving flags, and each has an arched canopy handsomely draped with the prevailing colors of the festive occasion.

SOME FINE EFFECTS. But the most elaborate display of all the big establishments on Broadway is the Boston Store. The entire front of this building is a mass of flags and bunting most artistically arranged, the national and Fiesta colors interblending. In front of the building, including the sidewalk, is a sort of an arcade composed of graceful pillars and arches decorated with pampas plumes, flags, etc. The entire effect shares easily with the Hogue establishment on Main street, first honors for an extensive and artistic display.

The City Hall, appropriately, is the most gorgeously decorated of all the public buildings. Both it and the tribunes in front of it from which the President will review the floral parade, are profusely decked with the national and Fiesta colors, interwoven. The balcony in front of the Mayor's office is exceptionally well decorated, a handsome portrait of the President standing out conspicuously from among the mass of colors.

Blanchard Hall, opposite the City Hall, is very prettily decorated, and the Los Angeles Furniture Company's store, next door, quite excels any other building in town in its particular kind of decorations. Evergreens have been most effectively used by this firm in the ornamentation of its handsome building. The doorway and all of the windows are bordered with palm leaves artistically arranged and a broad band of cypress boughs studied with garlands runs across the entire front of the building just above the doorway and show windows. One of the show windows is trimmed in yellow satin, and the other in red. The entire effect is very beautiful.

The Ville de Paris has a very pretty pavilion-shaped structure over the sidewalk in front of its store. The materials used are bunting combining the tri-colors of France and the United States, relieved by the Fiesta colors. The Y.M.C.A. patriotically flings Old Glory to the breeze, supplemented

with Fiesta colors and a portrait of the President.

R. J. Bush, the latter, at Second and Broadway, has a very artistic exterior display. White pillars twined with ivy are ranged along the curb on both the Broadway and second-street sides of the buildings. These are surmounted and joined by flutings of Fiesta bunting, arranged in graceful designs and trimmed with the national colors. A large portrait of the President occupies a prominent position among the other decorations.

In front of the Times office, where the floral parade will disband, the largest specimen of Old Glory in the city floats majestically in the breeze. The Times building, like many others not specifically mentioned, is decorated in a manner fitting to the occasion.

Off the line of march, but yet conspicuous like a city set upon a hill, which cannot be hid, is the County Courthouse. The county fathers have shown their patriotism by having this magnificent building draped from top to bottom with the flag of the Union and the Fiesta colors.

Many private residences throughout the city are similarly adorned, and al-

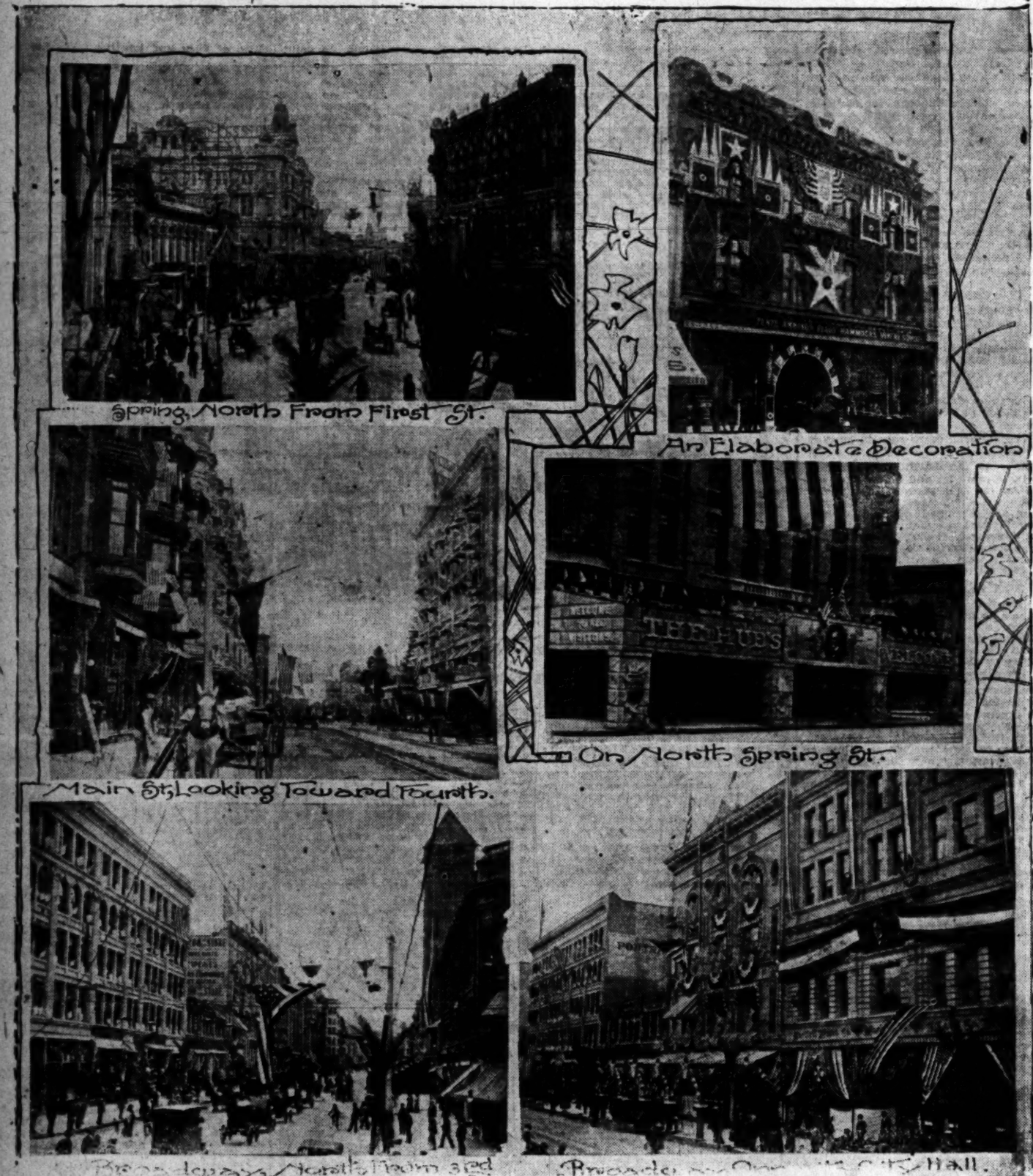
most wherever the eye may rest some reminder of the President's visit to Los Angeles is in evidence.

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SAN JOSE PROGRAMME. MAY 13 TO MAY 15, INCLUSIVE. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) SAN JOSE, May 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The decorations of the streets of San Jose in preparation for the carnival and reception of President McKinley commenced today. The plan of decoration is an elaborate one, and will consume a large amount of money. The programme in full for the carnival and entertainment of the President was completed and made public today.

Monday, May 13, 8 a.m.—Drive of the Ohio delegation through the valley. 2:30 p.m.—Arrival of President and party, address of welcome at the de-

not by Mayor Martin. Deveraux Greeninger takes the party to James Park. The President will be escorted by a delegation of men, headed by a band. 3 p.m.—Presentation of a bouquet to the President by Mrs. Smith, assisted by a number of ladies. 5:15 p.m.—The President is to the reviewing stand, where to address the people. 5:30 p.m.—The President will be taken on a drive through the valley. 6:15 p.m.—The party will be to the Vendome Hotel, where the President will dine. 7:30 p.m.—Reception of Ohio and staff at the Courthouse. 8 p.m.—Band concert at the Park and the Hotel Vendome. 8:15 p.m.—Fireworks at the Hall. 8:30 p.m.—Reception to the President and Cabinet members at the dome. Tuesday, May 14, 8:30 a.m.—of the fire alarm for all hotels in line, preparatory for the parade.



LOS ANGELES' FESTIVE ATTIRE. which are festooned with the national colors. The up-to-date Department Store is all a-flutter with banners of the orange, olive and wine, relieved here and there with the red, white and blue. The H. J. Whitley jewelry house has The Los Angeles National Bank is gay with flags and rosettes of the national colors. The Nadeau Hotel has small flags floating from every window, and has a cross of the Fiesta colors across its entire front. The main entrance to the Bryson

the way is similarly ornamented. Elks Hall and the Union League Club confront each other with handsome decorations, each vying to outdo the other.

ARTISTIC WINDOWS. For artistic merit in window decorations are the chief attraction. In one window is a beautiful wax figure draped in purest white, and representing Los Angeles tending the key of the city to the President, who is represented by a most life-like portrait of Mr. McKinley, painted by Albert Jenks. In the other window the chief

material everywhere. The Coulter Dry Goods Company has a very artistic display, in which the national colors predominate. The Queen of La Fiesta, seated in her palace, under a dome resembling the dome of the National Capitol, and attended by her maids of honor and flower girls, is conspicuous. At the feet of the Queen lies the horn of plenty emptying forth its golden fruits, all the products of Southern California being depicted in one form or another. The design is chaste and artistic throughout, and reflects credit upon the management of the store as well as its chief window decorator, John B. Cornwell.

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9 a.m.—Parade and floral. The procession will move from the corner Santa Clara and Market streets o'clock promptly.

9 a.m.—The President is driven position at the head of the parade upon reaching St. James Park will be escorted to the stand, from place he will review the procession. 10:30 a.m.—The President will be escorted to the depot. 2 p.m.—Band concert in St. James Park. 2 p.m.—Bicycle races at the Park on the Alameda. 2:30 p.m.—Automobile races at track in Agricultural Park. 7:30 p.m.—Illuminated bicycle parade. 8 p.m.—Illustrated band concert. 8:30 p.m.—Wheelmen's hall at the villon. Wednesday, May 15, 10 a.m.—concert at St. James Park. 8 p.m.—Parade of antiquities and ribbles.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY IN OUR CITY. HOW HE CONTRIBUTED TO THE STATE'S SCENES.

The Story of His Coming and Going, Sayings and Doings, Told Step by Step—His Great Consideration and Desire to Please.

From Daily Times, Thursday, May 9.] Los Angeles has spoken its welcome to the President, and he has responded in the greeting in the spirit in which he was given. There can be no doubt of the heartiness of the tender of hospitality or the manner of its acceptance.

The President has come to remain a while with the good people of the City of the Angels and to mingle with them as much as his strength and the limited time he may lay aside the cares of his high office, will permit. From the moment of his arrival in the city, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Los Angeles virtually became the temporary capital of the nation, for the Chief Executive and the members of his Cabinet accompanied him brought with them the



to give him pleasure to say that he was crowned.

GOV. GAGE ARRIVES.

Shortly after the arrival of the Presidential train, the special which brought Gov. Henry T. Gage and party from San Francisco to Redlands to meet the President, pulled into the depot.

The personnel of the gubernatorial party was as follows: Gov. Gage, Mrs. Gage, Lieut.-Gov. Neff, Speaker Funnell, Senator Perkins, Senator McLachlan, Senator Perkins, Senator Hard, C. I. Justice Beatty, Congressman C. D. Ward, Victor Metcalfe, Julius Krueger, Eugene F. James C. Needham, J. C. Stubbis, W. F. Herrin.

Presenting the gubernatorial party

The ladies of the party were driven to the Woman's Club House building and a reception, and the members of the executive party were greeted there. Secretary May remained with the President, as did also Mr. Cortelyou. The remainder of the party were taken to their friends until evening, except Secretaries Leroy who went for a drive about the city after his arrival from San Francisco on the afternoon train.

MR. AND MRS. MCKINLEY GUESTS
OF GEN. OTIS.

Dinner Party of Eighteen and Reception Attended by Few Friends—
The Floral Decorations and Hospitable Arrangements of the Home.


Wednesday night the President and Mrs. McKinley were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis at "The River."

The President and Mrs. McKinley, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey and Miss Barber spent the night at "The Bivouac." Owing to a pressure of official duties Secretary Cortelyou was obliged to be at the Van Nuys last night, and Mrs. Cortelyou accompanied him to their home apartment.

After the afternoon reception at the Van Nuys yesterday the President drove to "The Bivouac," arriving there

shortly before 5 o'clock. Mrs. McKinley immediately sought an hour's repose in the "blue room." She was somewhat fatigued after the day's journey and felt in need of rest. After a short nap she slept about an hour, refreshed. The President spent the time in the "den" attending to private matters.

For the reception to the President the rooms were beautifully decorated. The reception hall was arranged with graceful ferns, tall palms and pink begonia blossoms. Great baskets of asparagus sprengeri were hung in the library, and pink carnations lent a



touch of color here and there. The red drawing-room, with its rich furnishings, was further enhanced by the use of maidenhair ferns, palms and brilliant gladiolus blossoms.

The dining-room, which was especially attractive, was in yellow and green. The mantel was banked with asparagus plumosus, sword ferns, palms and golden coreopsis. The southeast corner was massed with

tropical foliage, and in the opposite corner a punch bowl was arranged on a small table, surrounded with greenery. The large, round dining table stood in the center of the room, and was covered with a cream satin scarf, embroidered with yellow. At either end were bronze candelabra, set with

PROUD REDLANDS' DAY OF TRIUMPH.

Glad Welcome of Ten Thousand People There to the President on Wednesday Forenoon.

With the bloom of the balmy Southland, and often accompanied with "Oh, worked in oranges."

The hour was a minute before 10 o'clock in the morning. Down the track through a vista of orange groves could be seen a long, heavy train, pulling laboriously up the grade into the glad city of Redlands. It was the gorgeous train of the President, bearing the government of the United States, and California's long-awaited guests.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the scheduled time—the train stopped, with a cheering throng on every side.

Then began the glad welcome.

The President, gently supporting Mrs. McKinley, stepped into a carriage with Edward S. Graham, president of the Board of Trade, and the drive to the grand stand in Hotel Casa Loma began up Orange street, over a carpet of roses, purple lupins and red poppies, and the wealth of flowers

eman. J. W. Nutter, J. A. Rivera, G. W. Kochler, M. F. Pierce, J. S. Crowley, J. J. Reeves, Ben Southern, W. F. Brandt, C. A. Rouse, Thomas Logan and Emil Sues.

Then followed ladies on horseback, comprising Misses Morrison, Sinclair, Funk, Dunlap and Alder, and others. The party was an aggregation of Mexicans bearing aloft their national colors.

Co. G of the Seventh Regiment was next in line, commanded by Capt. Higby.

Then marched the G. A. R. men—Bess Valley and Comman posts.

The Y. M. C. A. cadets, in white duck trousers and yellow blouses, followed.

The next was an aggregation of Mexicans bearing aloft their national colors.

There were many carriages. The President's carriage was guarded by Deputy Marshal Rivera on the right and Deputy Marshal Crossman on the left.

IN THE CARRIAGES.

Other carriages were occupied as follows:

Miss Barber and H. T. Scott, accompanied by F. C. Hornby, in A. Hornby's carriage.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay, accompanied by Henry Fisher, in his carriage.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Smith, accompanied by F. P. Morrison, in his carriage.

Secretary and Miss Hitchcock, accompanied by R. Frost, in Walter Nordhoff's carriage.

Secretary and Miss Wilson, accompanied by Leland Lyon, in Mrs. G. S. Bowers' carriage.

Senator Bard and Rear-Admiral Melville, accompanied by K. C. Wells, in Mrs. Bowers' carriage.

Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou, accompanied by H. H. Sinclair, chair-

which was lavishly decorated, to meet the honored guests. Senator Perkins introduced the President and Mrs. McKinley to the Governor and Mrs. Gage, and after a few friendly greetings, the party proceeded to the review balcony, where the President was greeted with prolonged cheers by a gathering of 10,000 people.

MAYOR FOWLER'S ADDRESS.

Mayor William Fowler said: "Fellow-citizens: I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you His Excellency, Henry T. Gage, Governor of California, who will welcome to the State of California the Chief Executive of the United States of America, William McKinley." [Applause.]

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gov. Gage said: "Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the high honor, as well as the great pleasure, on behalf of the people of the State of California, to welcome you most sincerely to our State. This heart-felt greeting extended by the people of the State of California on this occasion is accompanied by a public pride in part arising from the consciousness that, notwithstanding great dividing mountains, broad rivers and lines denoting many different Statehoods, and thousands of miles separates us from the nation's capital. Still distance from the official center has neither checked the loyalty nor cooled the patriotism of Californians. [Applause.] And the people of this State bear witness here today that California is an inseparable part of that great nation whose patriotic spirit centers at Washington, and radiates and reflects unabated love and loyalty of a happy and contented people for the American flag and for the grand Constitution of this republic. [Applause.]

"I am for the blessings of equal rights guaranteed under that Consti-

of pleasure and of gratitude California's greeting, voiced by the Chief Executive of your great commonwealth on behalf of the people, to the Chief Executive of the government of the United States. [Applause.] It is your tribute to the great office which for the hour I am permitted to hold, representing all of you and all the States of the Federal Union; and it is your expression of love for the Union, for our great civil institutions, and your affection for the Constitution which shelters us all. [Applause.]

"California had some trouble in getting into the Union in the early days. That great and most serious question in the history of the republic, the question of human slavery, deterred for a little while your full connection with the union of the States. But it came. It came because the earnest, energetic, enterprising, patriotic Americans living on this Coast demanded the right to share not only in the blessings, but the burdens of this great republic. [Applause.]

"In 1850, the Representatives and Senators from this State applied to the Congress of the United States for admission to the floor of their respective houses; and I want to read to you what was said for that occasion by your distinguished Senators and Congressmen, then, when they were appealing for the rights of California before the national Congress:

"In thus presenting the certified copies of their State Constitution and credentials, and asking the admission of the State, and that they may be permitted to take their seats in your respective bodies, the undersigned feel that they would neglect an important duty if they failed to assure you of the anxious desire for the perpetuity of this Union which animates all classes of their constituents born and reared under its protecting influences as most

THE GREAT AMERICAN.

He is come!
Beat the drum!
Hail to the President!
Cannon boom!
Away with gloom!
Hail to the President!

Ring joyous bells, ye Golden Occident,
O'er hills and dells, ye Golden Occident;
All hail! and welcome to our honored guest!
Thrice honored we and all the mighty West!
He is come, the noble President!

He is come! the first in all the land;
Do honor to our leader good and great.
From snow-capped peak to balmy ocean's strand,
Proclaim his welcome, O ye Golden State!

He is come! the best were none too good
For him, of all our countless treasures rare!
Ring, ring, ye bells, if ever ring ye could,
Roll, roll, ye drums, and sounding trumpets, blare!
Shout, shout, ye grateful voices of the free,
And beat, ye hearts, that swell with loyalty!

The President is come!
Shine bright, O Sun, and azure blue, O Skies,
In splendid garb let Earth this morn arise.
Land of Sunshine, Land of Fruit and Flowers,
Show forth the beauties of thy vernal hours.
Land of Missions, Land of Spanish lore,
Prove thyself Earth's Eden spot and more.
And all the glories of the May attest
The loyal welcome we would pay Our Guest,
The great American!

GEORGE RAY HORTON.

common welfare as one of the United States of America. [Applause.]

"This, my fellow-countrymen, was signed by M. M. Wynn, John C. Fremont, G. W. Wright and Edward Gilbert.

"This was the spirit of the founders of this great State, and that spirit and purpose so eloquently set forth in this memorial have been maintained by the people of California from that hour to the present time. [Applause.] You have reached a population of nearly a million and a half. You have an area greater than that of any other State of the Union save one; and your square miles of territory exceed those of the United Kingdom, of Belgium and the Netherlands combined, that take care of a population of more than fifty millions of people. The miner's pick and the ax of the frontiersman, with the trusty rifle hanging above the cabin door, have wrought greatly for the human race, for they were the pioneers of civilization. [Applause.]

"This splendid State, rich in its mines, rich in its fruits and its products, rich in its men and in its woman, has a mighty future and a mighty destiny before it. [Applause.] California helped to save the Union more than thirty years ago. [Applause.] California's soldiers fought and fell on the battlefields of the republic, and preserved the best Union and the best republic on the face of the earth. [Applause.] representing the best types of manhood everywhere. California in our recent war with Spain was quick to respond to the call of the Exe-cutive, and California volunteers in the Philippines added new glory to our flag, which is stainless. [Applause.]

"This republic never can fall so long as the citizen is vigilant; this republic can never fall," said Jefferson a hundred years ago, "when every citizen is ready to respond to the call of country."

"But, my fellow-citizens, our triumphs are not the triumphs of war; our triumphs are those of a free self-governing people, looking to the development and upbuilding and the extension of liberty to the human race. [Applause.] We have problems on our hands, but the American people never run away from a difficult problem or from a doubtful situation. [Applause.] We will meet those problems in the fear of God, and will carry and maintain the blessings of liberty wherever our glorious banner floats.

"My fellow-citizens, no greeting could have been more grateful to me than that which you bring as I enter the State of California, a State of heroic and historic memories, a State that governed itself without law, without courts, without Governors, by the splendid and magnificent force of public sentiment. And you come from every State of the Federal Union. There is not a State that has not contributed its share to your splendid population. The best blood of the East, the best blood of the South, and of the North and West are here, and they are here to make this one of the mightiest Republics of this great American republic.

"And now having said this much, it only remains for me to express the gratification which all of us feel, those associated with me in government, to be welcomed here as we have been welcomed everywhere, by a united people, knowing but one flag and that flag the emblem of liberty—the glorious Stars and Stripes." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of his heart-felt address, the President was accorded prolonged plaudits that echoed and re-echoed, until it almost seemed that he must arise and make his bow all over.

THE CHIEF'S VERDICT.

"This is a sight for the ages," said Mr. McKinley yesterday to President Graham of the Board of Trade, as they viewed the wonders.

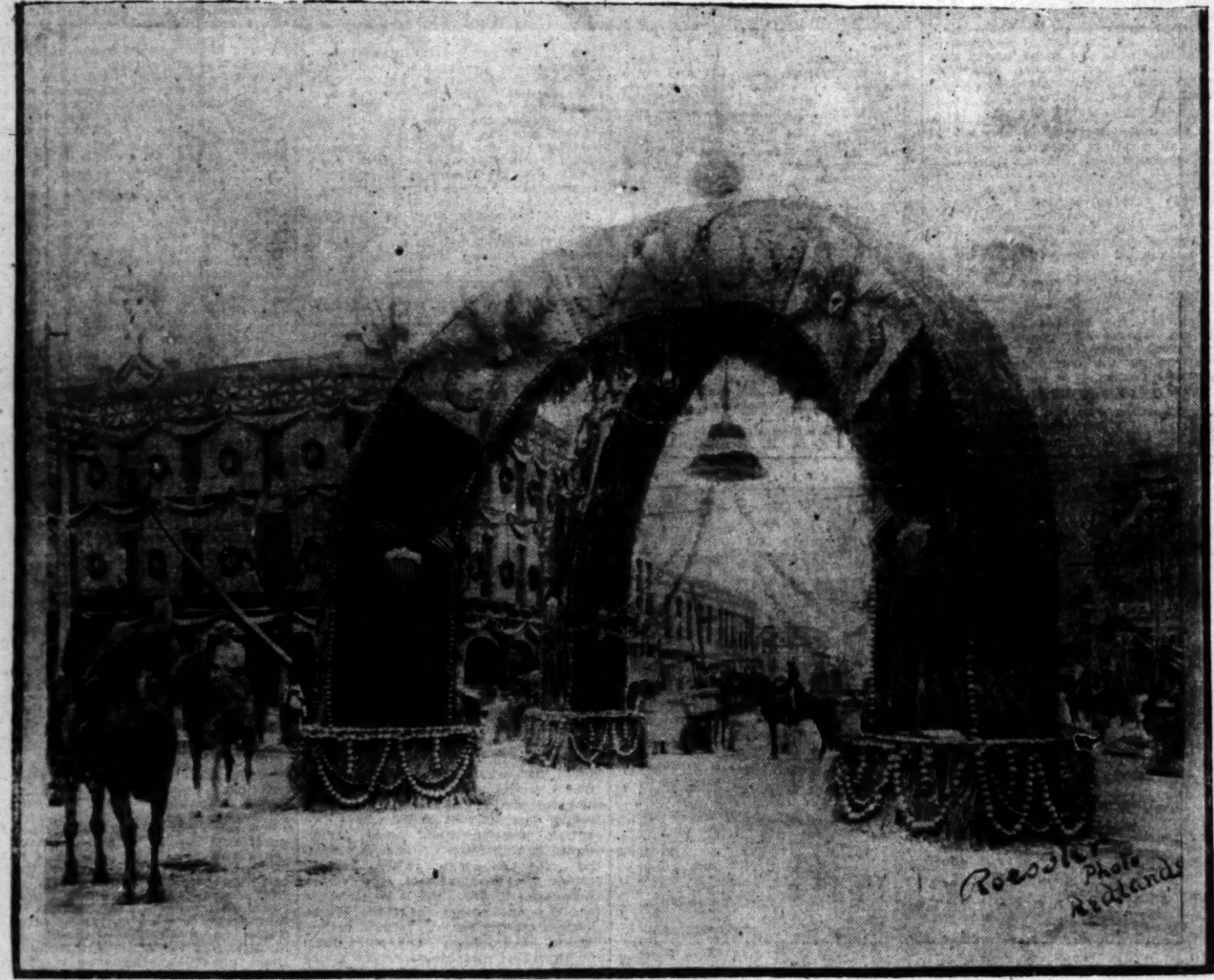
Throughout the entire drive multitudines thronged the ways and could never tire of cheering for the Chief Executive.

At 11:30 o'clock the President's carriage was driven to his train—and he and his distinguished party had been officially and loyally welcomed to the imperial State of California.

LAST REDLANDS SPEECH.

From the rear platform of the train just before pulling out of Redlands the President spoke as follows:

"My fellow-citizens: I have already spoken at some length at a great assembly of my fellow-citizens in your beautiful city, and I appear now only for a moment that I may express not only my thanks for the generous welcome you have given unto us, but the great pleasure I have had in the drive about your city, its parks and avenues, and my observation of your beautiful homes. It is hardly conceivable that all this has been in a period of twelve years. It is the most prosperous-looking and certainly the handsomest city 12 years of age that I have seen anywhere in my travels. [Applause.] I have felt that this was the beginning



GREAT TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT REDLANDS.

everywhere filled the air with fragrance.

It seemed that the enormous crowds would never cease their lusty cheering. They lined the street on either side for half a mile.

Before the train had proceeded far some kind but anonymous soul presented Mrs. McKinley with a bouquet of La France roses, and in another instance the same sort of somebody had handed the President a huge bunch of carnations—his favorite flower.

HAPPY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

President and Mrs. McKinley were both pleased with the enthusiasm of the school children. They lined up with palms and strowed flowers.

"What a dandy President," one little girl was heard to remark.

"Where! but he's a fine one, ain't he?" came from a very young America. There were 100 children and High School pupils on exhibition.

LUCKY KODAKERS.

The President is a snap for kodak snaps. They literally surrounded him yesterday. He didn't object a bit. Once he saw a small boy running along beside his carriage with a small kodak he was in vain trying to snap, but he couldn't get ahead to come to a standstill. The President thoughtfully ordered the driver to stop, and the said youth was the happiest lad in the land.

THOSE WHO MARCHED.

At the head of the line marched Grand Marshal J. E. Wallace, followed by his two chief aides, C. G. Gaylord and E. F. Pourade. Other aides stationed along the line were J. L. Stev-

man of the Reception Committee, in T. Y. England's carriage.

Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, accompanied by H. L. Graham, in Theodore Clark's carriage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore, accompanied by F. P. Meeser, in Dr. W. M. Smith's carriage.

L. I. Scott and Eugene Moore, accompanied by H. B. Ely, in H. H. Garstin's carriage.

Four Congressmen, accompanied by E. G. Judson.

Three Congressmen and Chief Justice Beatty, accompanied by J. J. Sues.

Speaker and Mrs. Pendleton and two others, accompanied by M. M. Phinney.

J. C. Stubbs, third vice-president; J. Kruttschnitt, fourth vice-president; and W. F. Herrin, chief counsel of the Southern Pacific Company, and one other, accompanied by George B. Ellis.

Assistant Secretary Barnes and four eastern press representatives, accompanied by Dr. T. M. Blythe and John W. Wilson, in A. C. Burrage's drag.

Five eastern press representatives, accompanied by Secretary J. C. Tlaxier and M. H. Fitzsimmons, in A. E. Sterling's carriage.

M. A. Dignan, stenographer A. J. Leonard, stenographer N. P. Webster, stenographer M. C. Letta, M. Maroon of the Western Union Telegraph Company and G. W. Hibble of the Postal Telegraph Company, accompanied by Secretary John L. Spears of the Y. M. C. A.

RECEPTION AT HOTEL.

Gov. and Mrs. Gage were not at the train, but stayed at the Casa Loma,

tution and glorying in the great history of our country which the grand national administration has both extended and enjoyed and honored, the people of the State of California express in union with their fellow-citizens of the other States, their sincere appreciation for the deeds and for the words of those who preside in our nation's councils. [Applause.]

"As it is not alone in the immense storm blow of the sea, but in its grand expanse, that the majesty of the ocean is best perceived, so likewise is not simply through the great, wars which have so recently agitated the American people, but in the aftermath of peace that the greatness and power of this republic are revealed to the world, through the splendid and tactful adjustment of the very many great and complicated international relations beyond the seas and in the maintenance of our country's prestige upon the firm foundation of American law, American morals, and American liberty.

"Imbued with the deepest gratitude for your wise and admirable conduct of our country's cause in war as well as in peace, in the name of the people of the State of California, Mr. President, I have the high honor of sincerely welcoming you, and you also, our other illustrious guests, to this State." [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

President McKinley said:

"O'ye, Gage, Ladies and Gentlemen, and my fellow-citizens: I receive with unconcealed emotions

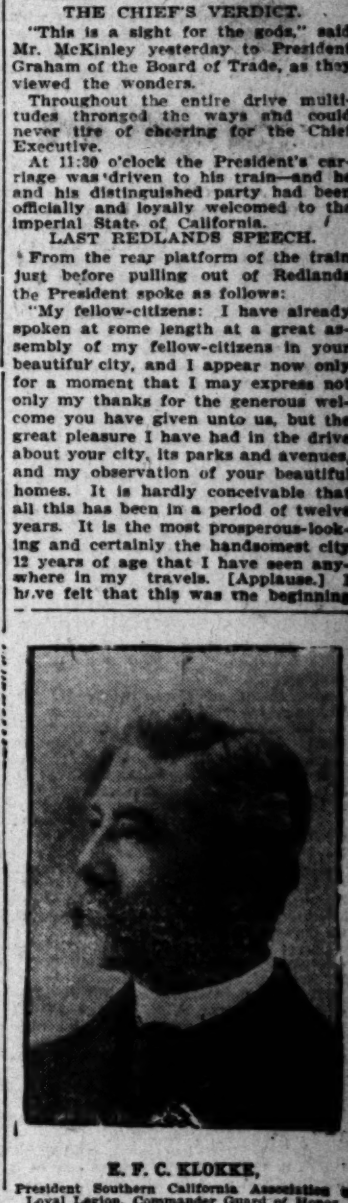
of them were. Their patriotism is as broad as the republic; it extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific; it is as deep as the current of their mighty rivers, as pure as the never-melting snows which crown their mountains, and as indestructible as the virgin gold extracted from their soil. Coming as they nearly all do from the different States composing the Union, deeply impressed as most of them have been after passing through foreign lands with the immeasurable superiority of American institutions and American character, it would be strange indeed if they did not turn with reverence and affection toward their country, its institutions and its people. Possessed, too, in a remarkable degree of intelligence, enterprise and ability, rich in high moral qualities, industrious, energetic and honest, firm in their devotion to order and justice, they compose a community which has no superiors in the elements which constitute a citizen's glory and a nation's greatness. This people request admission into the American Union as a State. They understand and esteem the advantages which will accrue to them from such a connection, whilst they trust they do not too highly compute those which will be conferred upon their brethren. They do not present themselves as supplicants nor do they dare themselves with arrogance of presumption. They come as free American citizens, citizens by treaty, by adoption and by birth, and ask that they may be permitted to reap the common benefits and share the common ills, and promote the

RIDE OVER REDLANDS.

This ended the set exercises of the day, however, and preparations were made at once for the drive to Smiley Heights.

The President and the Governor rode in the same carriage. Mrs. McKinley did not feel equal to the drive and was tendered a reception by prominent Redlands ladies.

It was just about half past 10 o'clock when the Presidential party started on its ride to enjoy the unprecedented sights of Redlands. It was a trip that



E. F. C. KLOCKE, President Southern California Association of Loyal Legion, Commander Guard of Honor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908

A COUNTY BOARD OF

California.

Appeal to the Supreme Court was

FOR 200 years the members of the Amasa Society, in Iowa, have not changed their strange mode of life. This queer community will be described in the Times Magazine the coming Sunday.

"THE BATTLESHIP OHIO" will be the subject of an article written by a naval expert for the Times Magazine of the coming Sunday.

nell, one into the other, producing an effect of shimmering and shimmering nearer, the general lustrous blend, that shows a solid mass of brilliance, and the surface, as the eye passes behind is revealed gradually, like the appearance of a new world, the first glimpse of a heavy fog. Then the walls are seemingly converted into translucent, and the whole appears as a resplendent, glowing shaft of malachite, green and flowy yellow.

At the base of the great pillars of the giant-power house at Niagara Falls, the display of the water, 2,000 horse power, equal to the combined work of 250,000 men, to be carried over twenty miles in metallic cables, in one surface polished, show the size, quality and character of the commercial enterprise of the Appalachian forest region.

"THE SECOND TRUTH" is the peculiar story of a most interesting story of life in the most interesting of the forests of Russia.

FOR 200 years the members of the Amoskeag family have lived in the Amoskeag strade mode of life. This queer community has been the subject of many magazines coming Sunday.

"THE SECOND TRUTH" is the peculiar story of a most interesting story of life in the most interesting of the forests of Russia, written by Mr. M. Babad, M.D., a native of Russia.

wheels for polishing metals and precious stones. A large quantity of the substance is also employed for making whet and oil stones for grinding razors, knives and other edged tools. In a reduced or powdered state the mineral is used for making emery paper. Emery is worth from \$50 to \$60 a metric ton."

FOR 200 years the members of the Amoskeag Society in Iowa, have not shared this strange mode of life. This queer community will be described in the Times Magazine this coming Sunday.

"THE BATTLESHIP OHIO" will be the subject of an article written by a naval expert in the Times Magazine of the coming Sunday.

reading medicines. And to be sure that spring medicine we have ever sold—builds up the nervous system, enriches and purifies the blood—makes you feel better in every way—and it's absolutely guaranteed to do everything claimed for it.

Lydia Pinkham's Compound, reg. \$1; at 65c
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, reg. \$1; at 50c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, reg. \$1; at 50c
Paine's Celery Compound, reg. \$1; at 50c
Swift's Specific, \$1.75 size; "Owl" price..... \$1.15

LOOLOOS LOSE TO SENATORS.

Oscar Jones is Pounded for Keeps.

Sacramento Wins Out in Eleven Innings.

Francisco Loses to Oakland-Smith and Bernstein Fight Tonight.

The Losers were great people on the... Sacramento won in eleven innings.

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DRIVING MEET.

The Gentlemen's Driving Club will hold a meeting...

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Boys Prove It.

In Clothing Its the little chap who "proves the pudding" and you're looking for the place where his styles will please him where the make will stand the pace, and where the price will please you.

Can't find it? Oh! yes you can—our big boys' department. Everything he wears, and that his big brother and father wears.

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BOSTON DRY STORE

239 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall, Los Angeles

There are lots of people who think of the Boston Store whenever the question of buying draperies and hangings comes up, and when they decide the matter by coming here it is well settled, too.

portieres. 50-inch portieres in the two-toned effect, heavy fringe, \$4.00 the pair.

50-inch bagdad portiere, 5 stripes in self coloring, \$4.75 the pair.

extra heavy and silky double faced portieres, two-toned effect, \$6.00 the pair.

see sundays papers for particulars of our special sale of embroideries which takes place monday.

H. JEVNE

Handy Kitchen Tins 25c. Something every housekeeper ought to have. They are for holding oatmeal, sugar, rice or oats. They are strongly made of heavy tin and close up tightly, protecting the food entirely from dust and dirt.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars. 808-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

It's an Insult

to your intelligence—any attempt to palm off on you something "just as good." That kind of substitution is not quite, but almost, as bad as passing counterfeit money. The Genuine Imported Stanley-Steel Ware is sold in this city only by us.

J. W. Hellman, 157-161 N. Spring St.

Reliable Goods. Popular Prices. N. B. Blackstone Co.

Telephone DRY GOODS Spring and Third Sts. Main 259.

High-Class Cotton Fabrics

Inspect these new cotton creations before you lay in your summer supply of waist and gown materials. There's a crispiness and freshness about these novelties that appeal to those who keep in touch with the fashionable world.

Mulls and Mousselines de Soie. Some are handsomely embroidered with floral designs or stripes, and polka dots or plain grounds; some are printed in fancy colors; others are embroidered and printed both; some in Jacquard weaves and printings; a great variety of styles and new colorings.

Fancy Zephyr Batistes in single dress patterns, only one of a color. These are goods that will be appreciated by those who wish to be exclusive in their dress. They are shown in fancy weaves of white and yellow, green, pink, old rose, pastel and light blues. They are beautiful. Twelve-yard lengths, per pattern, \$6.00.

You'll Be Tired Out After This Week's "Doings."

And will need an invigorating tonic.

Our Old Port Wine

Will strengthen you immediately. Send in a trial order.

Edward Germain Wine Co., 397-399 Los Angeles St., Corner Fourth.

Jack Ralphs

STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY THURSDAY MAY 8. 1 lb. can Chipped Beef... 30c. Vienna Sausage, per can... 30c.

GIVE YOUR GUESTS FRUITS

That'll reflect credit on California. You'll find the locality best adapted to it, therefore the best to be obtained. Another thing found here is a variety that's unequalled.

Columbia Cyclery

W. H. WHITTELL, Prop., 64 S. Broadway. 700 Oak, Chas. ... \$40.00. 700 Oak, Chas. ... \$40.00.

McCall's Patterns and Fashion Sheets.

FANCY PARASOLS AT \$2.50.

A really wonderful assortment and some very exceptional values. Some of the styles are as follows:

Fancy Brocade centers with hemstitched borders in blue, red and olive. Plain centers with brocade hemstitched borders in red, blue and olive.

Beautiful Neckwear at \$1.25. This sale for today only. The pieces are really worth \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50 each.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO. 317-325 South Broadway, between Third and Fourth, Los Angeles, Cal.

UNION BANK OF SAVINGS

Deposited in the Union Bank of Savings will grow and grow until they become a large sum of money.

ALHOUSE FRUIT CO.

Such Luscious Cherries. It's just like being up a cherry tree and picking only the choicest cherries—buying cherries from Althouse.

SUPERIOR Steel Ranges, GASOLINE and OIL Stoves

Cass & Smurr Store Co. 81-83 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.

There are a good many lovers of the "home beautiful" from out of town who would greatly enjoy looking through a big stock of furniture like this.

On BROADWAY, Corner Third. See our display of Novelties for dens and cosy corners.

CONSUMPTION CURED

By DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD, 4154 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Tormentum at Pasadena for throat and lung trouble exclusively. Write for literature.

MEN

[illegible][illegible]

Via
**San Francisco and
Union Pacific Railroad**

Two other fast trains daily.
For New York, etc., call at address
GEO. LANG & CO. Office 890 S. Spring

Northern Commercial Co.
For Nome and St. Michael
And All Points on Yukon River
Selling Dates subject to Change.

A. FROM SAN FRANCISCO. FROM SEASIDE
May 3... .. R. Portland...
May 7... .. R. St. Paul...
May 10... .. R. "Comet"...
"Comet" carries freight and also
No passengers.
For rates of passage, freight and other
theatre, apply to

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO.
310 Sansome Street, San Francisco

Holland-America Line

New York and Rotterdam via Hongkong
etc. From New York every Saturday.
April 20... .. Amsterdam May 4
May 17... .. Shanghai May 11
May 16... .. Hongkong May 11
First-class \$30; Second-class \$20; Steerage
at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,
General Agents Pacific Coast 631 Market
San Francisco.

D DOMINION LINE

Record Voyages & Rates. Y. Steam, 22 H.P.

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN
New England, four services, twice weekly.
Commenced Jan. 2nd. Leave Boston
FOR LONDON via QUEENSTOWN
Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow, London
Commenced June 1st. Vancouver 2nd

**THOMAS COOK & SON, P. O. Box 7 Agency,
631 Market St., San Francisco.**

When You Go East
go in a Burlington tourist sleeper.
Leave Los Angeles Mondays and Wednesdays for all points east.

Tickets, etc. No. Spring Street



THE CURIO BRIEF.

AT THE THEATRE.

BURNING—Faded Wilson. CUPID—Vandenberg.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Good Sun Realized.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. realized a substantial sum from the lunch served this week in the association's dining room. The money will be used in the purchase of a new carpet for the auditorium platform.

Dead in Leg.

One of the leg treated at the Receiving Hospital yesterday for a gunshot wound in the right leg, received by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a companion named Hoffman. The two were hunting rabbits near Burbank.

Dead in Your Bill.

John F. Francis, treasurer and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Presidential Election Committee, has presented at once. Payment will be made on account of the bill. The Finance Committee, and should be presented to H. R. McKee, secretary, Douglas.

Agony in Trouble.

Charles Galtbrith was arrested last night on Spring street for rowdiness, consisting of sneering lamp black or cork on the faces of passersby. Several women were thus treated. Galtbrith is awaiting trial in the Superior Court on a charge of grand larceny. He is accused of having stolen three typewriters.

Money Gone.

Ed Lymburg was relieved of \$7 in cash last night while he was comfortably sleeping off the effects of the liquor he had imbibed. He was on Vine street, between First and Jackson, and when he awoke his money was missing. He staggered to the Police Station and his loss, but was unable to give any description of the thieves.

Violently Insane.

Richard Dilling entered the Van Nuys Hotel shortly before midnight and demanded a room. He was barefooted and his actions showed him to be insane. A policeman was sent for and placed him under arrest. He showed fight and the combined strength of several men was required to subdue him. His place of residence is unknown.

Struck a Wagon.

Gray Hill, a former deputy in the city health department, and now cashier at the Chutes, was seriously injured last night at Pico and Main streets by colliding with a wagon. He was riding his wheel and was following a tandem. At the approach of the wagon, the tandem turned out, but Hill did not see it. He was thrown and sustained severe lacerations about the head.

Chutes Covered.

The Chutes probably scored its record day yesterday, for the turnstile showed that over thirty thousand people entered the grounds between noon and midnight. There was a jam in the grounds all day and over twenty thousands persons took the exciting slide down the chutes, four boats a minute having been run all day. A good programme of music and games, and the electric fountain added variety to the evening's entertainment. A change of programme is promised each day this week.

Leg Broken.

William Fletcher, gardener for Gen. H. C. Otis, fell with the general's Australian mare yesterday afternoon and broke his leg. He had just returned from the floral parade, in which he rode as outrider for Mrs. Otis's carriage with Andy Francisco, and was entering the grounds when the mare slipped down on the pavement and Fletcher fell under her. He was very much about it and declared it was not the mare's fault. He was taken to the California Hospital, where he will be confined for several weeks, his leg being fractured in two places.

Brutally Assaulted.

J. W. Miller, an elevator boy in the Broadway Hotel, was brutally assaulted yesterday by Ed Moore, who inherited a fortune from his father, discoverer of the mining property now owned by the Yellow Aster Mining Company. Moore has been in trouble before and this time it is probable that he will have to pay a fine for battery. He entered the elevator and because the boy in charge of it "misunderstood" he was ordered by the floor at which he desired to stop. He attacked the elevator boy violently and as a result he is now confined to his home. The assault was witnessed by several persons, of whom pronounced it most unprovoked.

BREVITIES.

When moving, save all odds and ends of clothing and furniture for Good Samaritan department of Bethlehem Institutional Church for distribution among the needy. Tel. John 35 and wagon will call.

Largest stock and lowest prices on Indian and Mexican Curios, Drawings, Opals and Turquoise. Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street.

If you want to buy or sell real estate, stocks or bonds, call on Lee A. McConnell & Co., 145 South Broadway, established 1888.

Seaton Post and Corps will hold a joint open meeting tonight at No. 139 West Fifth street. Visiting members cordially invited.

Visitors always welcome at Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street. Largest stock of Indian and Mexican goods.

New illustrated book on Indian Basketry at Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street.

For time or arrival and departure of Santa Fe trains, see "Time Card" in today's Times.

Pump remodeled and repaired. D. Bonoff, 311 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall.

First cabinet photo reduced to \$1 and \$1.25 per doz. Southern, 236 S. Main.

Dr. J. J. O'Brien, medical electrician, female specialist, No. 325 S. Main st.

PERSONAL.

William Collins, postmaster at Mojave, is registered at the Ramona. Nat. R. Tritt, City Assessor of San Diego, is in the city attending the Fiesta.

J. R. Stewart and wife of Houston, Texas, arrived in the city yesterday.

John W. Sharpe registered at the Van Nuys Broadway yesterday from Malibu, Mex.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Travis of New Orleans are among the guests at the Van Nuys Broadway.

W. Gibbs, wife and child of New York took apartments at the Westminster yesterday.

M. F. Haller, a San Diego merchant, spent yesterday in the city, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Webster of Superior, Wis., are tourists staying at the Van Nuys Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McPherson of Michigan arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Westminster.

J. C. Fuller and wife of Wyalusing, Pa., are making a tour of the Coast, and yesterday took rooms at the Ramona.

J. C. Fitzgerald and wife and Mrs. E. D. Barry of Grand Rapids, Mich., took apartments at the Van Nuys Broadway yesterday.

Mrs. A. L. Kreutzer of Wausau, Wis., and Mrs. W. C. Winton of Duluth, Minn., are among the guests registered at the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brady of Pomona, are registered at the Ramona. Mr. Brady is president of the First National Bank of Pomona.

W. W. Hargrave, a carman, and at present deputy collector of internal revenue at San Diego, was in the city for the Fiesta, accompanied by his daughter Grace.

John T. Reeves and wife of Beaver Falls, Pa.; Miss Anna Sherwood and Miss Anna Elsie of New Brighton, Pa.; George P. Sherwood and wife of North Ontario, and Mrs. Sherwood of Pasadena, formed a party that registered at the Westminster yesterday.

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Jewelry and Watches

CLEANED and repaired for so little that you would hardly miss it, and done as well as if you had paid someone else twice what we ask.

Watches Cleared 75c.

Geneva Watch & Optical Co.

35 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Magnin & Co.

251 South Broadway

Wash

Waists

Of every conceivable color and material in the latest newest and most charming styles. Plain and simple or handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery. Just as neat and pretty as can be. You can't get poorly made or ill-fitting shirts.

Waists at Magnin's.

SANBORN, VAIL & CO.

Pictures and Frames, Stationery, Artists' Materials, Leather Goods, Mirrors, Tissue Paper.

TELEPHONE 357 S. BROADWAY.

Main 542

Children's

Hats.

Extraordinary display

of Children's and Misses' Trimmed Hats for today and tomorrow.

We pay more attention to millinery for little girls than any house in town, with the result that you can find here more real pretty girlish styles, and at smaller prices, than any store in the Southwest. Today and tomorrow, Girls' Hats \$1.25 up.

Wonder Millinery,

219 South Spring St.

Maker to Wearer Direct

McCummes

Foot-Form Shoes

Every

Child

Who wears a "Cummes Shoe" is well shod—comfortably shod—durable shod as many a parent knows, at our economical price.

Bring the children to us—we will fit them carefully and correctly.

We give you a strictly first-class shine for a nickel.

Fourth and Broadway.

Thompson's DYS- Tablets

Works wonders with a weak stomach. Our price, 50c.

BOSWELL & MOVES, Third and Broadway.

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FASHION'S CORSET

Royal Regent

12 SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY.

Fiesta Friday will be memorable. We offer only a few special bargains, but they are exceptionally

PONGEE FOULARDS, 10c.

This fabric sells regularly at 25c a yard when cut from the piece. We received a case of short lengths ranging from 3 to 10 yards and including such colors as sea green, rose, navy, lavender, purple and French blue. All printed in large foulard patterns. This is a silky finished fabric that is durable and handsome. Today while it lasts at 10c a yard.

KID GLOVES, 50c.

Special sale for one day. Ladies' real kid gloves with two clasps. Green plume gloves in sizes up to 6 1/2. "Acot" and "Conquest" brands in small sizes; also 2-clasp chamois gloves in white, pearl, natural and mode. In this lot are gloves worth from \$1 to \$1.50. Choice at 50c a pair.

STOCKINGS AT 12c.

Boys' and girls' fine French ribbed stockings with full, regularly made feet. These stockings come in the popular one by one rib, which is very fine and insures plenty of wear. These are regular 25c qualities. On sale for today only at 12 1/2c a pair.

UNDERMUSLINS, 48c.

Umbrella drawers, muslin gowns, cambric corset covers and muslin chemises, all offered at a uniform price. These are odds and ends which we wish to close out. Some splendid bargains among them. All on sale today at choice for 48c.

WALKING HATS, 60c.

For today only we offer two lines of our regular \$1 walking hats at 60c each. One style, is for women; the other for misses. Both are appropriate, pretty and stylish. This reduction for today only. Choose at 60c.

BAITZ SOAP, 50c.

If you desire a medicated complexion soap, nothing is better than Baitz Antiseptic Soap. It sells regularly at 50c a cake, or 25c a box. Today only we offer it for 50c a cake. If you want a pure unmedicated soap, use Anita Toilet Cakes for 50c.

SILK WAISTS, 50c.

Ideal summer waists in printed India silk of good fit in dark and medium colors. Tucked back and front. In appearance and in patterns are all the same.

WATCHES AT 90c.

These watches have nickel cases and are good time-keepers. The other night we heard of a policeman who had carried one for a year and who recommended it as a good time-keeper. They are safe watches to carry; no one will pick your pocket. They are regularly \$1 watches, but they are exactly like a watch made by the Ingersoll people to sell for \$1.25.

COPYRIGHT BOOKS 25c.

For today only we offer regular 50c copyright novels at 25c each. The following titles are among them, but there are plenty of others just as new and reasonable:

Jessamy Bird, Moore, Beulah, Evans, Under the Red Robe, Wyman, St. Ives, Stevenson, Gifford, Vorych, Dross, Merriman, Gentlemen Players, Stephens, Soldiers of Fortune, Davis, Pride of Jennico, Castle, Prisoner of Zenda, Hope.

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Hamburger & Sons

SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

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RAILROAD
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The City of the Saints and How the Mormon Immigrants Transformed the Arid Valley of the Great Salt

EDITOR'S NOTE.
[The following matter, relating to Salt Lake City and Utah, including the biographies of prominent churchmen and the outline of the doctrines of the Mormon Church, has been furnished The Times by leading officials of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake and is published upon their responsibility.]

GREAT MORMON TABERNACLE
A WORLD-FAMOUS STRUCTURE.
THIS world-famous structure has been one of the most notable houses of worship in America for more than a quarter of a century. It has a seating capacity of eight thousand persons, though ten thousand and twelve thousand have not infrequently found themselves accommodated within its walls at one time. When the fact is taken into consideration that it was erected when nails were a dollar a pound and

surrounding, while further down in front is the pulpit or the triple stand, occupied by the presiding officials of the church during the Sunday and other religious services held in the building. When the vast edifice is filled with a multitude of earnest worshippers, listening to the words of some impressive speaker, and when, during the musical exercises, the grand old organ, reinforced by Zion's famous Tabernacle choir, sends forth its deep-toned peals of music, the scene is such as to linger long in the minds of those present.

The organ, a magnificent and probably matchless instrument, like many other distinctive features of Utah life, was the inspiration and conception of Brigham Young. He was musically inclined himself and believed firmly in the harmonious and uplifting influence of the "divine art." Its effect had been witnessed numberless times in the thrilling and inspiring experiences of the pioneers in their historic march across the trackless plains of Utah. Frequently, when with such overcame by the hardships and privations which were a part of their pilgrimage, and

neers held their first meetings under a rude "bower" after their arrival at the great salt lake. This pilgrim band held regular daily worship on its entire journey, and arriving near the present site of the great white temple, immediately to the west of which stands the Angel Moroni, with its self-supporting roof, a rude bower of brush was erected and services were held every Sabbath under its leafy shade. There the sweetest voices led in the singing. Later a tabernacle was built over the Assembly Hall now stands. The

substantial. Its walls are of fine gray sandstone, and its interior is artistically ornamented with Utah motifs. It was erected in the first half of the decade which closed last year, and cost in round numbers, \$1,000,000. It is thoroughly modern in all its appointments.

SALT LAKE TEMPLE.
IT COST NEARLY \$1,000,000.
No building in Utah, and very few in the United States, possess the strikingly distinct architectural features that have made the Salt Lake Temple famous throughout the world. Certainly no other has so unique a historical interest. Its total cost, as nearly as can be approximated, is \$1,000,000. It is built entirely of granite, and the corner stone was laid on April 6, 1893, while it was finished and dedicated on April 6, 1898, representing forty years of labor. Owing to the peculiar conditions under which the work was commenced, it is difficult to arrive at the exact cost of the building. In the earlier days, when it required four yokes of oxen and four days of time to bring a single stone from the quarry to the temple, a distance of nearly a mile, the progress was slow and the expense high. From 1873, when the railroad was built, to the time of completion, the work proceeded with much more rapidity and at a smaller cost.

THE FAMOUS SALT PALACE.
POPULAR PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
One of the most popular places of summer amusement in the western country is the famous Utah Salt Palace, located in Salt Lake City. It has been in existence but a few seasons. During that time, however, it has secured a strong hold upon the people. Connected with it is an immense indoor bicycle track, which, during the semi-weekly meets, attracts tremendous crowds, and where numerous world records have been broken, not a few of them by Salt Lake wheelmen. The management also conducts regular theatrical and vaudeville performances. The surroundings are exceedingly picturesque and the grounds well kept.

THE ANGEL MORONI.
SURMOUNTING THE TEMPLE.
The statue of Moroni, which surmounts the loftiest tower of the Mo-



UTAH'S SALT PALACE.

within which enclosure were the Lion and Bee Hive Houses, Tithing Office and other well-known properties. The statue which surmounts the gate was carved from native wood by local artisans. In 1892 it was found necessary by reason of the inauguration of the street car service to remove the gate in order to make room for the passage of cars. For a time the demolition of the old landmark promised to be permanent. Soon, however, there was a

is looked upon by them as a interesting spot. By the the face of the base of the shaft. The monument cost \$35,000 and was unveiled with much ceremony on the 24th of July 1900.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HOUSE.
BUILT FORTY YEARS.
The best known in the

universal regret manifested over its destruction and accordingly it was speedily rebuilt by public subscription. It stands at the head of State street which is one of the longest broad thoroughfares in the land.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.
ON A SITE CHOSEN BY HIM.
Some years before President Young's death he wrote a paper indicating by exact metres and bounds the site where he wished his earthly remains interred, and describing the manner of his burial. This spot was his own private property on the brow of a hill overlooking the city just a block east and north of the Eagle Gate. The plot of ground covered an area of 10 by 10 rods, which during the latter years of the life of this president, was under his own di-

the old Salt Lake Theater, President Brigham Young, who died March 8, 1897, was buried in the "State Secret." Since then it has been occupied by a number of the foremost actors and actresses of the times, and in spite of the fact that it was built long before the communities turn out en masse to meet and entertain them; railroad companies place special trains at their disposal without cost and amusement houses are thrown open without charge, the public entertainers please them on the stage and platform without money and without price. Altogether these scenes are as pleasant and humorous as the mind of man can conceive.

On "Old Folks' day" and men and women may be seen tripping lightly down the street cars, which pass them stationarily to and from their destinations, their faces illumined with an indescribable delight. Where Father Time has laid his hand so heavily that they are unable to assist themselves, younger and more willing hands are ready to aid and encourage them and on their breasts the red, blue and white badges which indicate their age. Those over 10 wear red; those 10 to 20, blue, and those who are 20 and upward, white. What prettier gradation can there be than this? It is not infrequent that wearers of these badges are participants in these annual excursions and celebrations, at which speeches are made, reminiscences are exchanged and prizes awarded. The presence of a white-badge guest is a sufficient guarantee that the individual may have absolutely anything of everything that he or she desires. The accompanying cut shows a snapshot photograph of one of these "Old Folks' Picnics," recently taken. It

THE PIONEER MONUMENT.
WORK OF A UTAH SCULPTOR.
This magnificent monument commemorates the memory of the men and women who founded Utah, and thus stands for western civilization, the intersection of East and South



LION AND BEEHIVE HOUSES.

streets in Salt Lake City. It is the masterpiece of C. E. Dallin, the noted American sculptor, who in 1890, Utah, a little less than forty years ago, the figure representing President Brigham Young, which first exhibited in the front of the Utah building at the World's Fair in Chicago. The surrounding figures constitute an Indian, a trapper and a pioneer and his family,



BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HOUSE.

while the names of 147 persons comprising the pioneer vanguard which entered the Salt Lake valley on July 24, 1847, appear upon the bronze plate on the face of the base of the shaft. The monument cost \$35,000 and was unveiled with much ceremony on the 24th of July 1900.

OLD FOLKS' DAY.
INTERESTING UTAH INSTITUTION.
"Old Folks' day" is a distinctive Utah institution, and no one understands what it means as well as Utah people. Its observance is a pretty and ancestral custom, which had its origin in Salt Lake City a little over a century of a century ago, until today it has become a part of the social life of the people in almost every hamlet of the State.

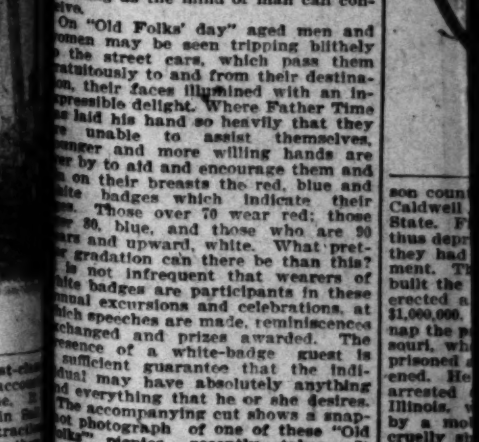
It is said that there is a greater percentage of aged people to be found in Utah than perhaps any other part of the world. Whether or not this is true cannot be easily stated. It is certain, however, that there are a great many people there, and that they are a hale, strong and vigorous. There are many reasons for this—climate, contentment and temperate habits; the Utah climate is a healthy one, and the fact that the people being great and the fact that the Latter-day Saints' College, pending the erection of the permanent home of that institution of learning. The Bee Hive House is now occupied by President Snow, the present head of the Mormon Church, while the buildings intervening between that and the Lion House constitute the office of the First Presidency. The Lion House was given its name from the fact that a fine specimen of the bark of a tree, chiseled from native mountain stone, finds a prominent resting-place over the front portico of the structure. The Bee Hive was the name conferred upon the other on account of a mammoth wooden bee hive surrounding the tower-like structure, which is barely visible between the tree tops as shown in the accompanying cut.



LION AND BEEHIVE HOUSES.

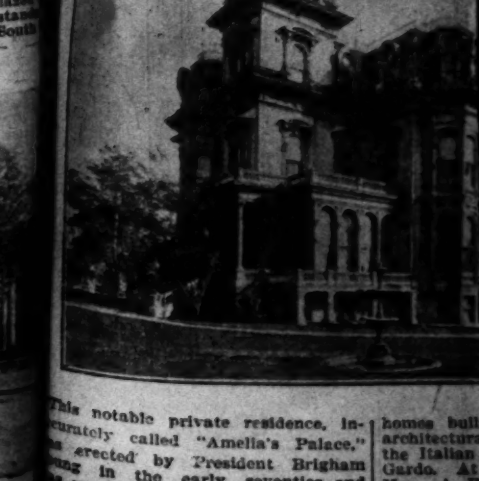
THE ANGEL MORONI.
The statue of Moroni, which surmounts the loftiest tower of the Mo-

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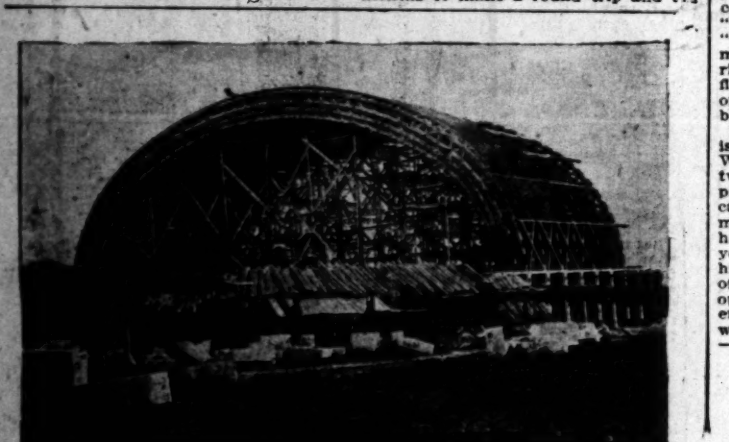


LION AND BEEHIVE HOUSES.



THE GREAT MORMON TABERNACLE.

when they had to be hauled by ox team, from the Missouri river, over a thousand miles to the eastward, some of the obstacles that were encountered will be appreciated. These conditions made the use of nails prohibitory and the great roof was fastened together by tongue and groove timbers and raw-hide thongs. The mighty dome, the central portion of which is seventy feet from the floor, is one of the largest self-supporting coverings in the land. The first foundation stone was laid July 24, 1848 and the building was given to the public in a completed condition on October 8, 1875, when it was dedicated and set apart as a regular place of meeting for the Latter-day Saints. It has since that time



THE GREAT MORMON TABERNACLE.

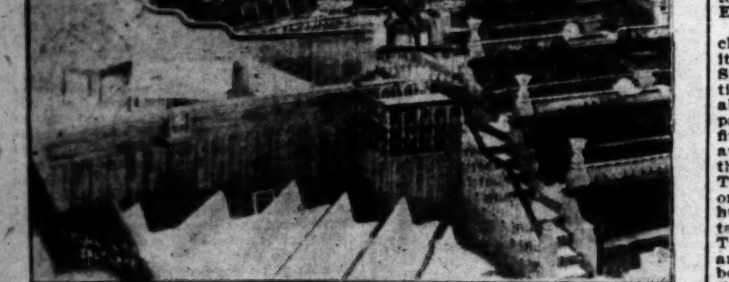
been their principal gathering-place in Salt Lake City, and with a few notable exceptions the great semi-annual conferences of the church have been held in it during the past twenty-five years.

The view here presented gives a fair idea of the interior of the Tabernacle, showing plainly, as it does, the great auditorium and long, sweeping galleries which border the entire walled space. The big organ, too, one of the very largest in the world, is clearly seen in the extreme center with the more than 500 choir seats immediately

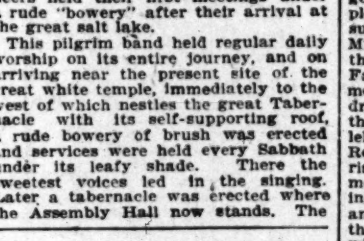


THE GREAT MORMON TABERNACLE.

TABERNACLE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Many changes have been made to keep pace with the improvements in organ building and the great instrument has just come from the hands of its latest reconstruction artisans this spring. There is little doubt that it is the grandest organ in the world.



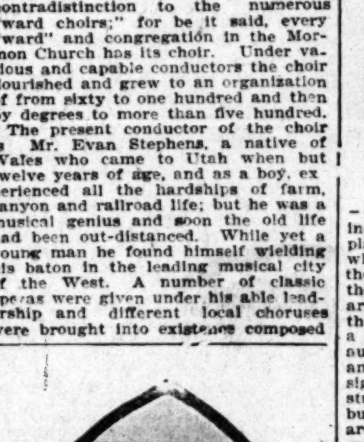
THE GREAT MORMON TABERNACLE.



PROF. STEPHENS.

Conductor of Tabernacle Choir.

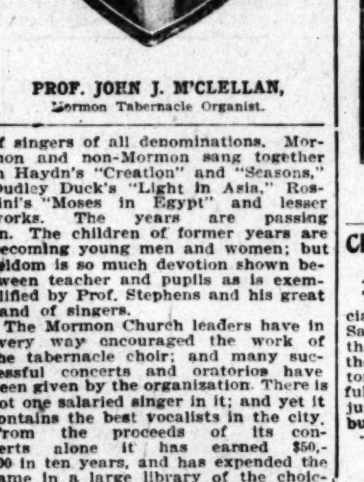
New organization of singers was christened "the tabernacle choir" in contradistinction to the numerous "ward" and "congregation" in the Mormon Church has its choir. Under various and capable conductors the choir flourished and grew to an organization of from sixty to one hundred and then by degrees to more than five hundred. The present conductor of the choir is Mr. Evan Stephens, a native of Wales who came to Utah when but twelve years of age, and as a boy, experienced all the hardships of farm, canyon and railroad life, but was a musical genius and soon the old life had been out-distanced. While yet a young man he found himself enjoying his baton in the leading musical city of the West. A number of classic operas were given under his able leadership and different local choruses were brought into existence composed



PROF. JOHN J. McCELLAN.

Mormon Tabernacle Organist.

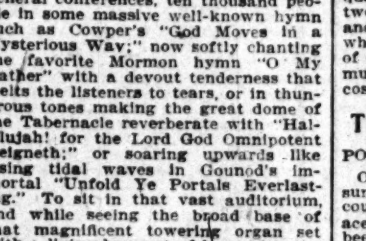
of singers of all denominations. Mormon and non-Mormon sang together in Haydn's "Creation" and "Seasons," Mendelssohn's "Light in Asia," Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" and lesser works. The years are passing on. The children of former years are becoming young men and women; and seldom is so much devotion shown by the children of the prophet. For this reason the organization there is not one salaried singer in it; and yet it contains the best vocalists in the city. From the proceeds of its concerts alone it has earned \$50,000 in ten years, and has expended the same in a large library of the choicest music, much of it having been composed by Mormon musicians, but most of it comprises the sacred work of classic masters. There is a free school in vocal music reading, voice culture and organ playing. A visit to the World's Fair in Chicago was made in 1893, where the choir was awarded second prize of \$100 by the judges in a choral test, giving concerts en route. Another pleasure trip was taken to California in 1898, still later another to Denver on the occasion of the great Elatedoff.



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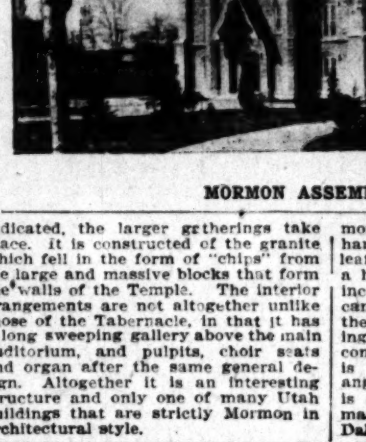
A little more than a year ago the choir was engaged by New York capitalists to make a tour of the United States, but certain unexpected conditions arose which finally led to the abandonment of the project. For the past five years a membership of over five hundred has been enrolled, the average attendance falling short of that number by about one hundred. That the choir is not a thing of today only is assured by the fact that five hundred little "bobs" are in training to take the place of those who drop out. There is its real strength and guarantee of perpetuity. Its real, vital labor is in its Sabbath work in the services at the great Tabernacle. Now leading the big congregation of three, four, or, at



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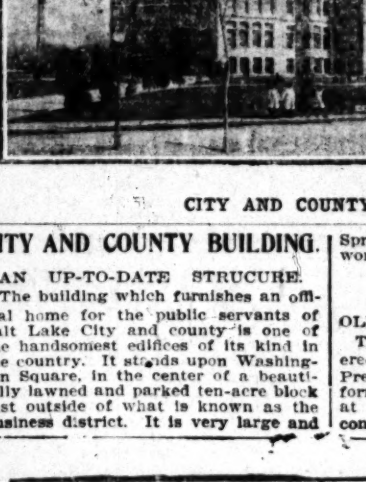
Indicated, the larger gatherings take place. It is constructed of the granite which fell in the form of "chisels" from the large and massive blocks that form the walls of the Temple. The interior arrangements are not altogether unlike those of the Tabernacle, in that it has a long sweeping gallery above the main auditorium, and pulpit, choir seats and organ after the manner of his burial. Altogether it is an interesting structure and only one of many Utah buildings that are strictly Mormon in architectural style.



PROF. JOHN J. McCELLAN.

Mormon Tabernacle Organist.

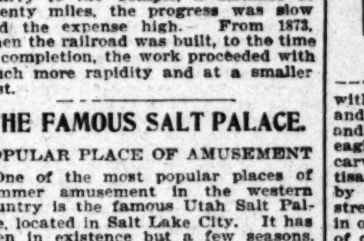
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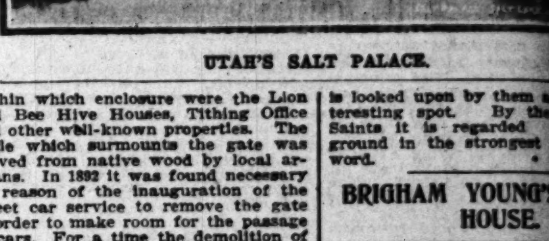
of singers of all denominations. Mormon and non-Mormon sang together in Haydn's "Creation" and "Seasons," Mendelssohn's "Light in Asia," Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" and lesser works. The years are passing on. The children of former years are becoming young men and women; and seldom is so much devotion shown by the children of the prophet. For this reason the organization there is not one salaried singer in it; and yet it contains the best vocalists in the city. From the proceeds of its concerts alone it has earned \$50,000 in ten years, and has expended the same in a large library of the choicest music, much of it having been composed by Mormon musicians, but most of it comprises the sacred work of classic masters. There is a free school in vocal music reading, voice culture and organ playing. A visit to the World's Fair in Chicago was made in 1893, where the choir was awarded second prize of \$100 by the judges in a choral test, giving concerts en route. Another pleasure trip was taken to California in 1898, still later another to Denver on the occasion of the great Elatedoff.



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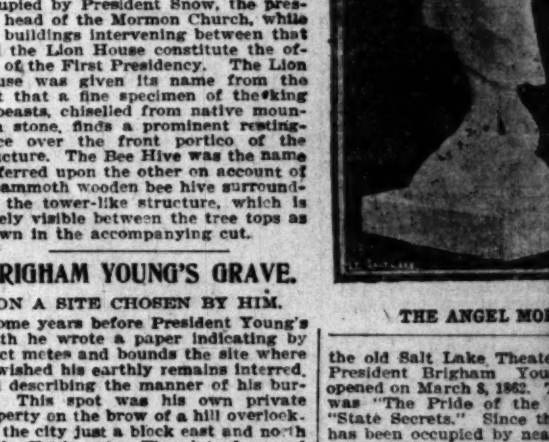
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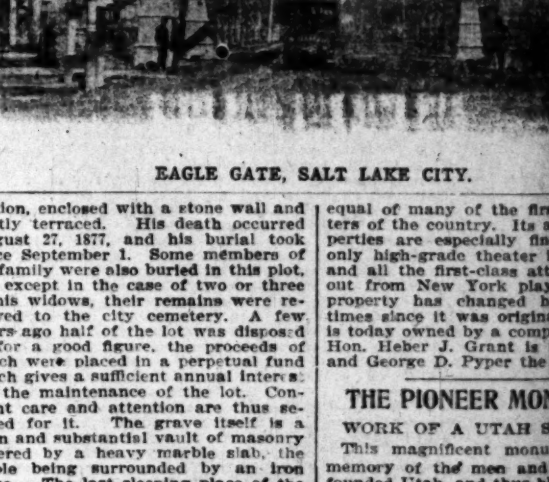
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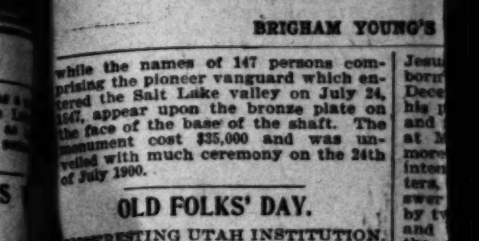
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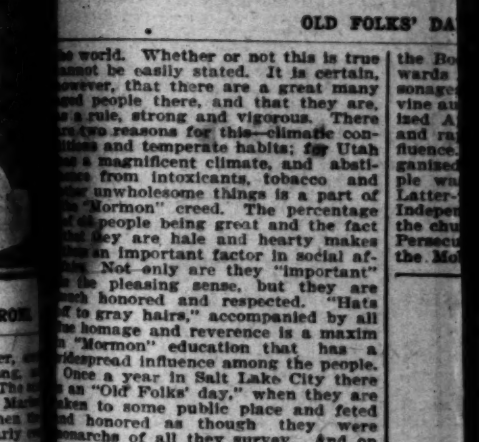
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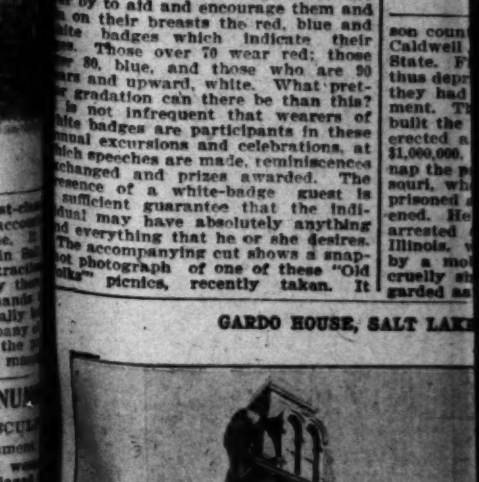
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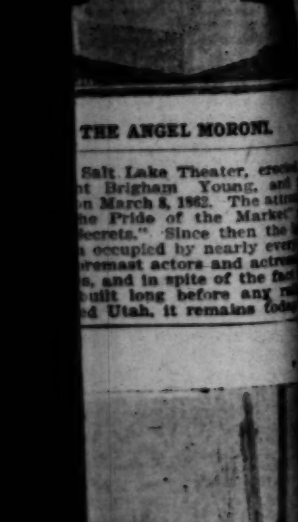
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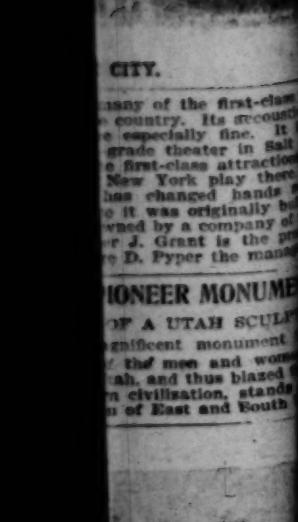
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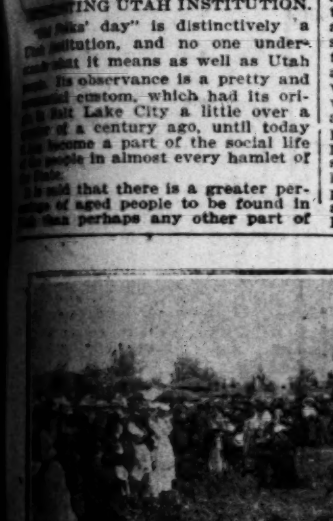
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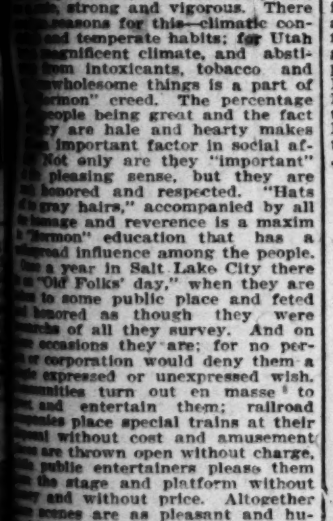
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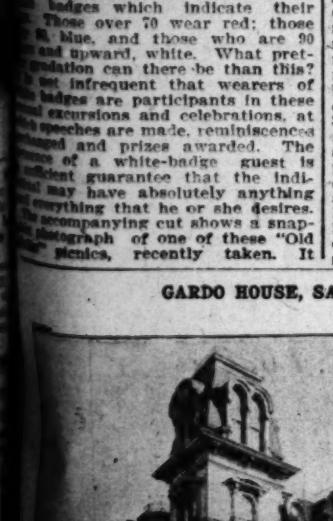
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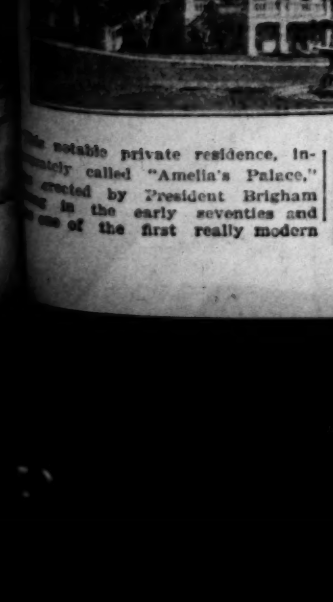
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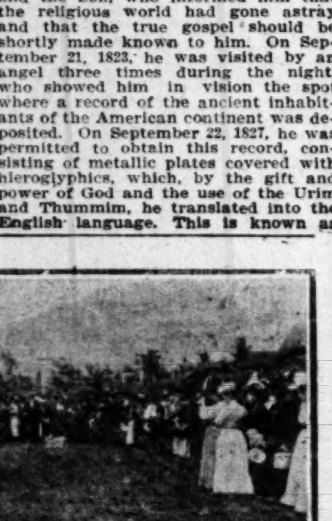
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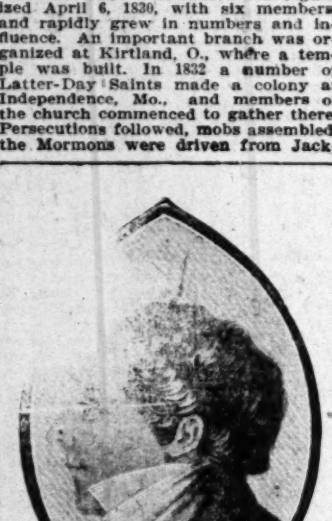
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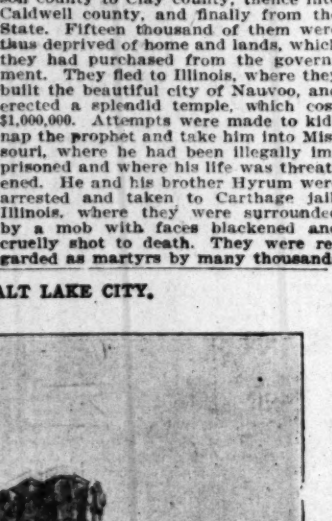
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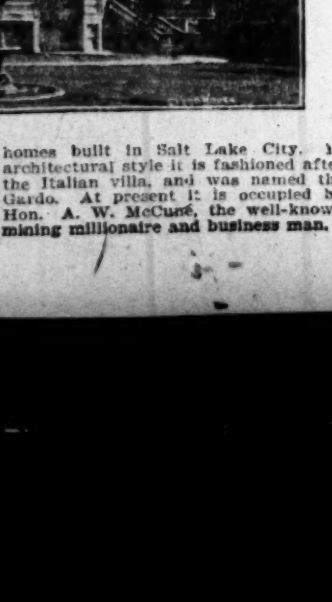
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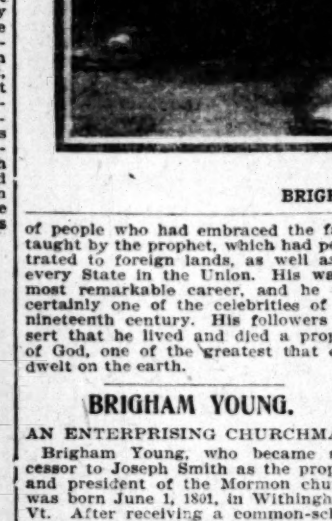
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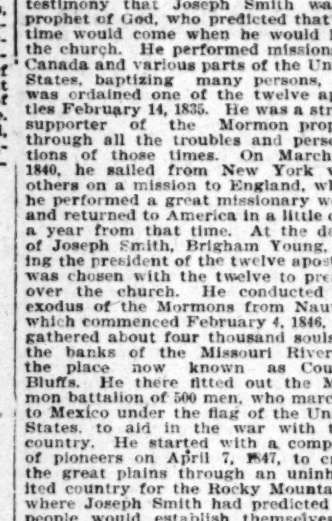
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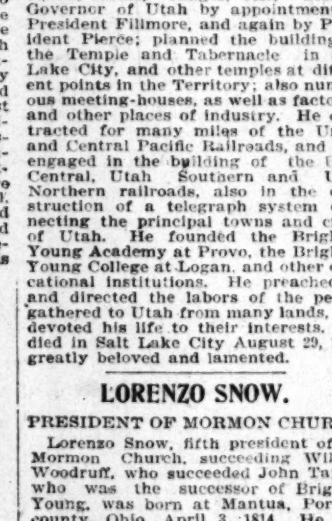
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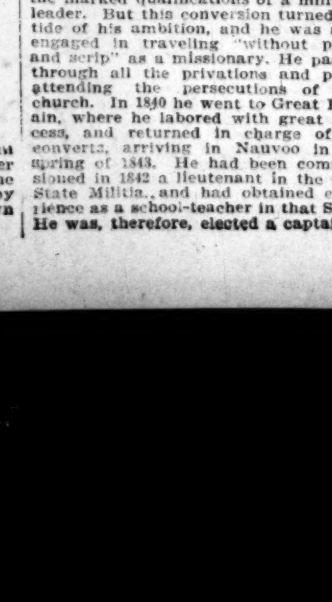
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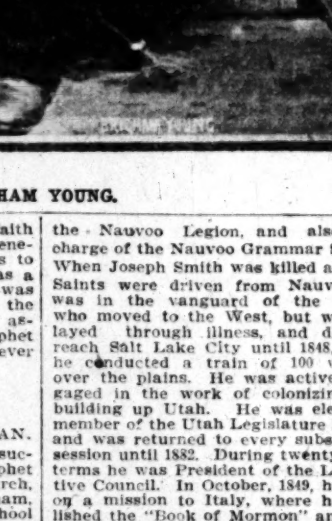
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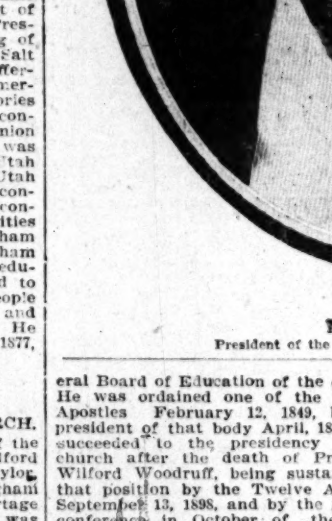
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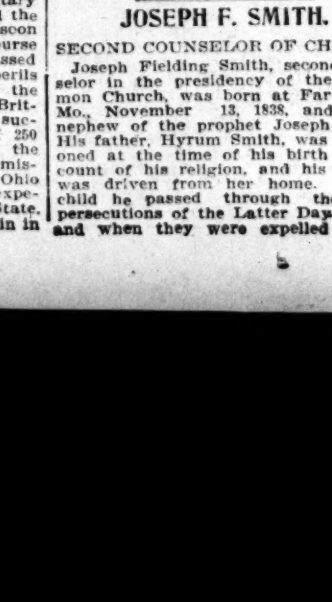
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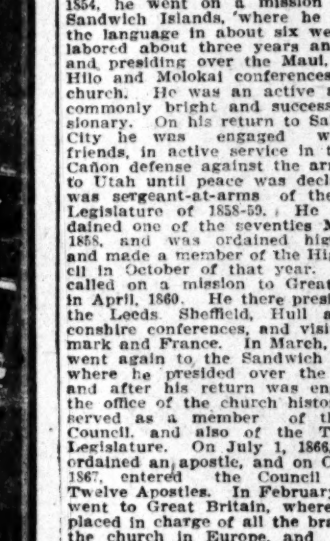
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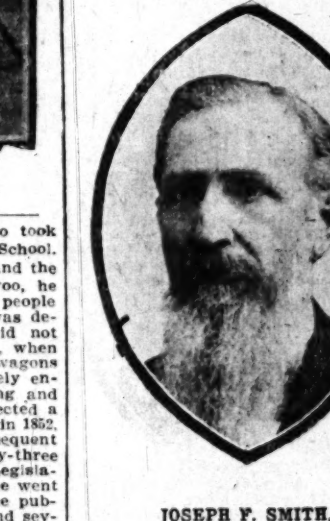
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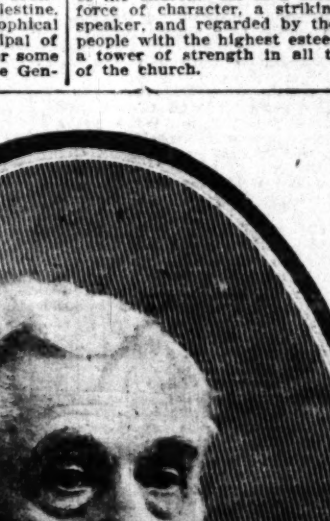
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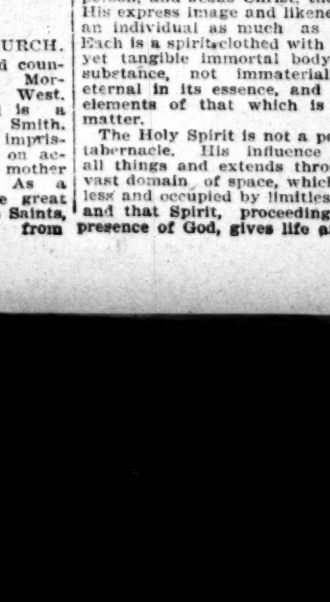
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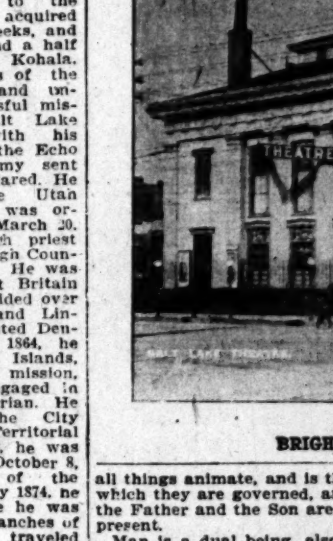
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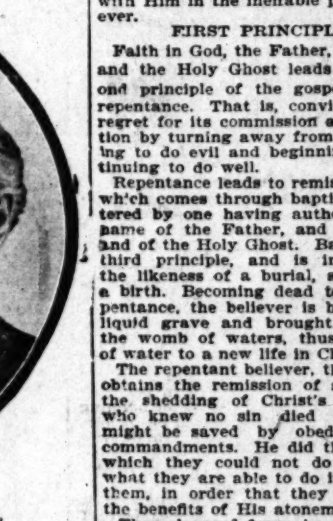
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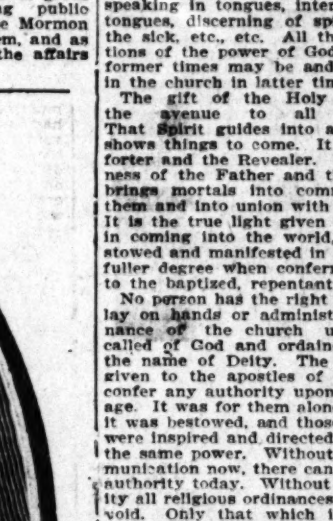
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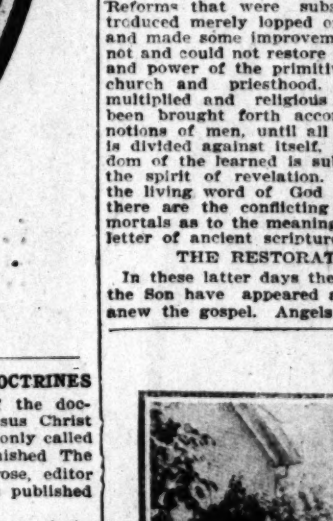
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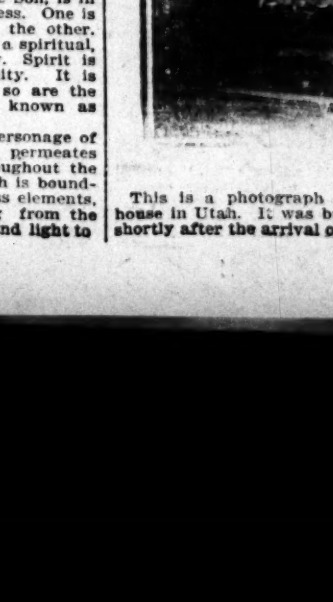
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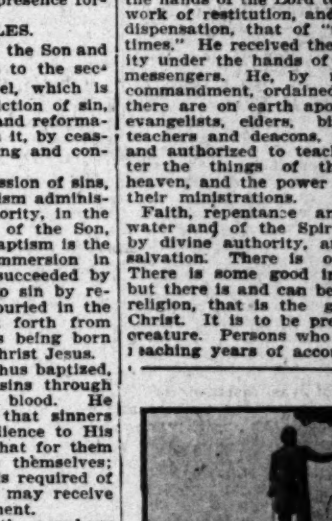
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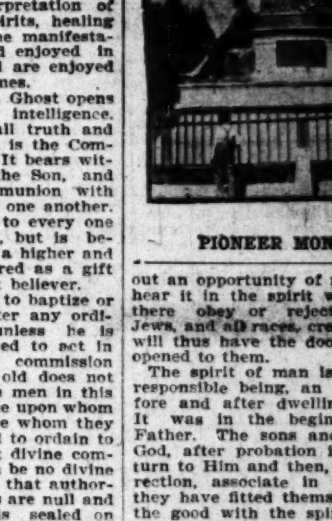
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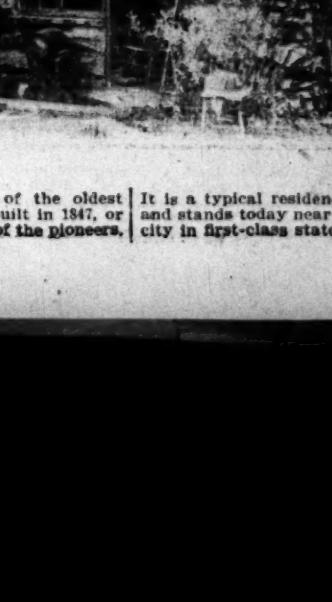
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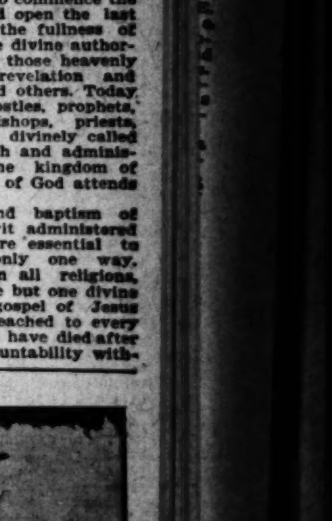
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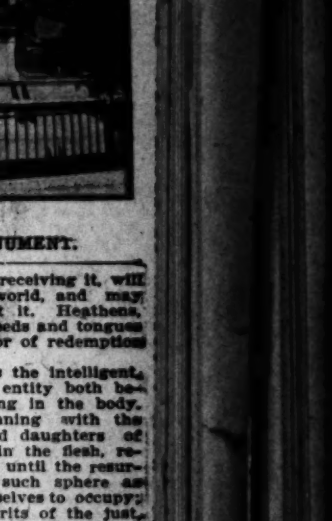
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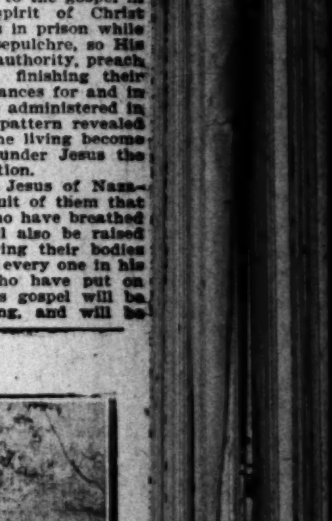
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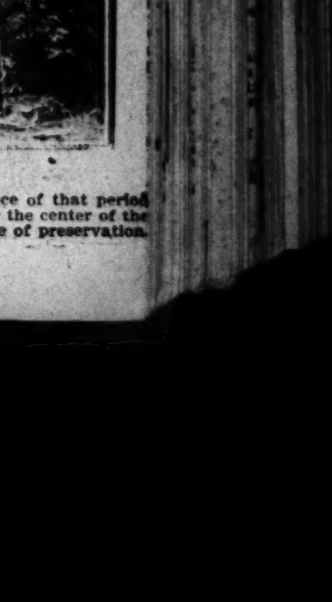
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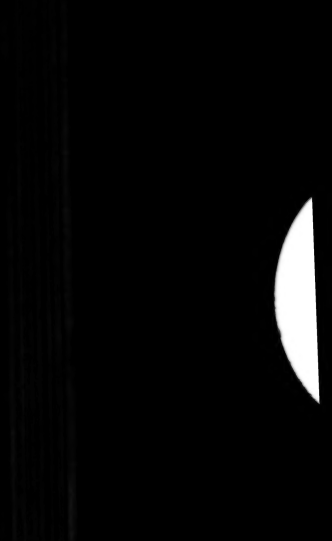
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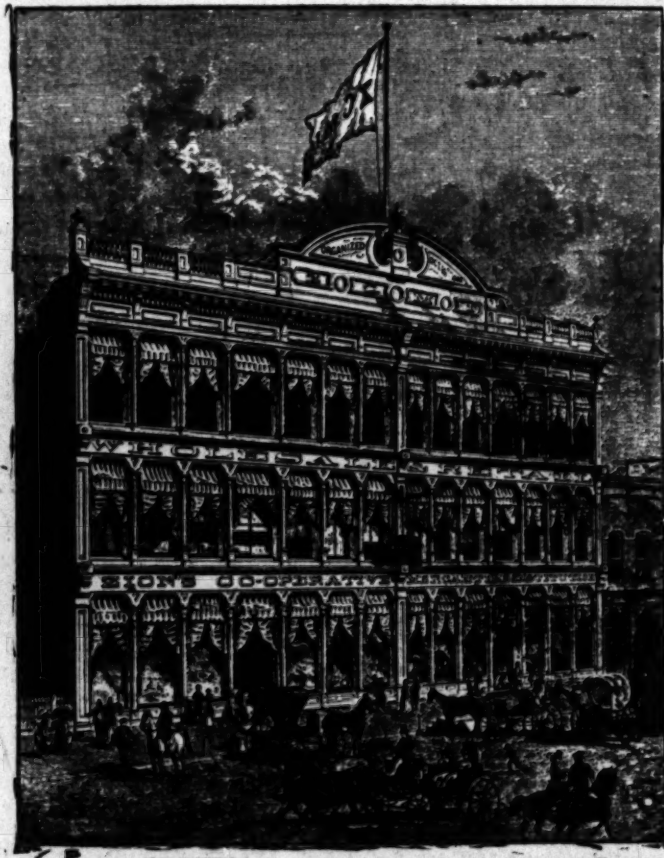
In addition to the bathing there are numerous special attractions provided for the amusement and entertainment of the visitors and patrons of this great resort. A visit to Salt Lake City will

Z. C. M. I. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Importers, Manufacturers and dealers
in General Merchandise—Wholesale
and Retail.

Organized 1868.

Capital and Surplus, \$1,440,000.00
Annual Sales, \$4,000,000.00



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H. DINWOODEY, ANTHON H. LUND,
WILLIAM H. MCINTYRE.

A MODERN SMELTER.

Bingham Copper and Gold Company's
Mammoth Ore-Reducing Plant.

One of the greatest ore-reducing plants of the intermountain country is that of the Bingham Copper and Gold Mining Company, whose smelter was completed a few months ago at a cost of \$2,000,000.

The ore which finds their way into the plant for treatment comes from the great mines of Bingham, and the plant supplies a want that has long been felt in the valley. The fact is that it opens a market for almost measureless values of ore that have hitherto been discarded as waste.

Metallurgically, the process covers a smelting of raw ores in blast furnaces, the "converter" being a copper and nickel matte, the amount of carrier being controlled in a general way by the nature of the ore. The process is a continuous one, and the plant is not strictly a typical pyritic smelter, but a very unusual one, in which the ore is concentrated from 300 to 400 tons a day of generally low-grade ores as compared with the high-grade ores of the intermountain country. It may have a double output, as the plant is designed to handle both copper and gold ores, and the plant is designed to handle both copper and gold ores, and the plant is designed to handle both copper and gold ores.

The plant in which keenest interest is manifested by the people who are engaged in mining, is located at Bingham Junction, on the main line of the Rio Grande Railway at that point. Indeed, the plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham, and the plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham, and the plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham.

The furnaces were designed and constructed under the direct supervision of William H. Nutting, and consist of three each 48 1/2 inches in diameter, and the plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham, and the plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham.

The building consists of the ore-reducing department, in which there is accommodation for no less than 100 men, and the plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham, and the plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham.

THE BINGHAM GOLD AND COPPER COMPANY'S NEW SMELTER.

tons of fuel, flux and ore; the smelting and breaking department, the size of the plant is 450 feet long by 180 in width and covers an area of 81,000 square feet. The plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham, and the plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham.

to the Jordan River, and for elevation, railroad and water facilities is unrivaled. The laboratory, which has been constructed with the same respect for detail, is in charge of a chemist of long experience and ability, while the company is equipped for the sampling and analysis of every ton of ore that passes into the bins. W. H. Nutting has been with the company from the first as its superintendent of construction, and the efficiency with which the work has been accomplished is largely due to his unflinching efforts. In the operation of it about 150 men are required, while the reduction of ores is prosecuted with three shifts.

With the new plant in full operation the management of the Bingham Copper and Gold Mining Company will experience no difficulty in passing around dividends as they are scheduled, for certainly no proposition ever began its career under more favorable auspices. Its management includes the best talent available, its equipment is equal to that with which any smelter was ever provided, and its ore bodies appear almost inexhaustible.

A visit to the new smelter of the Bingham Copper and Gold Company during the first week of the present month disclosed a very pleasing and profitable state of affairs, on which the company and Mr. Nutting, who has complete charge of the work, are to be congratulated. As already stated, the plant is the only one of its kind in the intermountain country, and the number of similar ones in the world is very limited. With two stacks going, the company is now earning about \$500,000 per year. The cost of the plant and its equipment is about \$2,000,000. This means that the company is earning between 20 and 40 per cent on its investment. Everything is about ready for the starting of a new campaign. The winter months have been a busy time for the company, and the plant is situated on an elevated one and a half miles from the town of Bingham.

The company owns the Commercial group at Bingham, where it has secured up a big body of sulphide ore. This ore is low grade and was not fit for the process used by Mr. Nutting. It is doubtful whether it could be worked with any commercial return. It carries about 8 per cent copper, with small values in silver and from \$2.00 to \$3.00 in gold per ton. It is not these values, however, which makes them so profitable in the market.

away with new ideas as to the diversity of the world's mineral wealth. Until nine years ago the region in and around Mercur was an "unknown quantity" so far as the profitable production of gold was concerned. It was known that gold existed there in considerable quantities, but the method of extraction was an unsolved problem.

THE BINGHAM GOLD AND COPPER COMPANY'S NEW SMELTER.

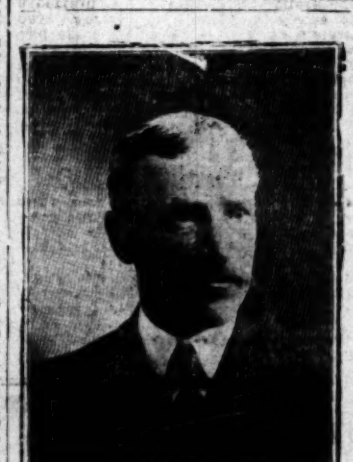
sideable quantity, but the method of extraction was an unsolved problem. The hardy prospector had broken into the ledges and drilled into the earth for other ores, but was compelled to throw out and pass by every atom of yellow metal that had been so mysteriously discovered. Finally science stepped to the front and furnished the key to the secret which nature has so long held, and the disclosure of which made the extraction of the gold an easy, though exceedingly unique accomplishment.

mercur streams into the lap of commercial life. The story of the abandonment of the camp, and the difficulty that was ever present with the few tenacious miners and assayers who persisted that gold was scattered through the other metaliferous deposits is too long to tell here. It is nevertheless an interesting narrative and well worth reading in more extended form. Suffice to say when that which had been hidden was revealed rehabilitation was most rapid, made so by the application of the McArthur-Forrest process of extraction the original and real Johannesburg in South Africa, which, by the way, has no other counterpart in the world except Mercur. It is an undisputed fact that the auriferous deposits of Mercur are the most extensive that human eyes have ever beheld. It has not one, two

MERCUR.

The Johannesburg of America and its Famous Road Built by J. G. Jacobs.

Mercur, the great gold camp of Utah, the Johannesburg of America, is a really most wonderful camp—just how wonderful can only be told by personal observation and study. The man who visits it for the first time comes



J. G. JACOBS.

away with new ideas as to the diversity of the world's mineral wealth. Until nine years ago the region in and around Mercur was an "unknown quantity" so far as the profitable production of gold was concerned. It was known that gold existed there in considerable quantities, but the method of extraction was an unsolved problem.

It is not the purpose of this article to deal with individual properties either in detail or in general, but for the information of the stranger this much is given. The Mercur mine was the first gold producer to rise from the ruins of the deserted silver district. Its principal owner was John Derr, who came to Utah from Nevada, and who was consolidated with Capt. J. R. De Lamar's unknown and unknowable Gold Gate, which is striding out hundreds of thousands of dollars a month, and which has upon it the largest cyanide

LOOP ON MERCUR ROAD—A GRADE WITH FALL OF 511 FEET TO THE MILE.

THE BINGHAM GOLD AND COPPER COMPANY'S NEW SMELTER.

or three veins, but stratum upon stratum of ore which take the form of immense zones rising to great heights on either side of the cañon. Of course, this ore is low grade, yielding only a few dollars per ton. Were it not so, gold would become a drug upon the market of the world, as the deposits appear to be well nigh inexhaustible. It is not the purpose of this article to deal with individual properties either in detail or in general, but for the information of the stranger this much is given. The Mercur mine was the first gold producer to rise from the ruins of the deserted silver district. Its principal owner was John Derr, who came to Utah from Nevada, and who was consolidated with Capt. J. R. De Lamar's unknown and unknowable Gold Gate, which is striding out hundreds of thousands of dollars a month, and which has upon it the largest cyanide

mill upon the earth, with a capacity of treating 1500 tons of ore each day. Mercur has a population of 5000. It is said to be the most peaceable mining camp in the world. It has an excellent school system, churches, a bank, modern business houses, electric-light plants, an excellent waterworks system and other modern improvements. The camp nestles in the fastnesses of the Quirih Mountains, which have given forth so many millions of gold and silver as a reward for the industry of the miners of Utah—fifty-nine miles by rail from Salt Lake City.

ITS MARVELOUS LITTLE RAILROAD.

The camp is penetrated by one of the most marvelous little railroads in the country. It is easily reached, and when reached the traveler will say—



LOOP ON MERCUR ROAD—A GRADE WITH FALL OF 511 FEET TO THE MILE.

It is, and the curves sharp as they are, are scaled and passed with an ease that is astonishing. To be sure, special engine, cars and other equipment were necessary, but these Mr. Jacobs secured, and the result is that the road is one of the safest in the country. It is a noteworthy fact that not a single accident caused by mismanagement has yet occurred upon it. This is a wonderful record for a road that fairly "lifts itself to the dizzy heights of the Quirih Range," and is probably without a counterpart in the world.

The road that enters the camp is known as the Salt Lake and Mercur. Its promoter, builder and manager is J. G. Jacobs of Salt Lake City, formerly of Ohio. He was an experienced railroad builder when he came to Utah in 1890, and shortly before that time completed the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado, now a part of the Santa Fe. The Mercur road was planned by him in 1894. Others who had given such a project consideration smiled and shook their heads in

NEW STANDARD CONCENTRATOR

THE BINGHAM GOLD AND COPPER COMPANY'S NEW SMELTER.

sideable quantity, but the method of extraction was an unsolved problem. The hardy prospector had broken into the ledges and drilled into the earth for other ores, but was compelled to throw out and pass by every atom of yellow metal that had been so mysteriously discovered. Finally science stepped to the front and furnished the key to the secret which nature has so long held, and the disclosure of which made the extraction of the gold an easy, though exceedingly unique accomplishment.

creduously, owing to the great difficulties to be overcome. But Mr. Jacobs had faith in the undertaking and showed that faith by works that proved eminently successful. His course was methodical from the very conception of the plan. He carefully considered the difficulties of construction, and not till then, when glancing toward and downward over numbers of loops and turns, and as he felt the little big road of Mercur, and the marvelous engineering feat that had been transported from the mountains of the valley to the pure, invigorating atmosphere that is tempered with a health-giving state, the snow-clad peaks around which

Utah Mining Investment

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along the furrowed and jagged of a cañon, winding here and there like a great steel serpent, shooting and out of triangular ravines, gorges, and making 45-degree angles, upward; until a gain of 5000 feet is made in nine miles; and not till then, when glancing toward and downward over numbers of loops and turns, and as he felt the little big road of Mercur, and the marvelous engineering feat that had been transported from the mountains of the valley to the pure, invigorating atmosphere that is tempered with a health-giving state, the snow-clad peaks around which

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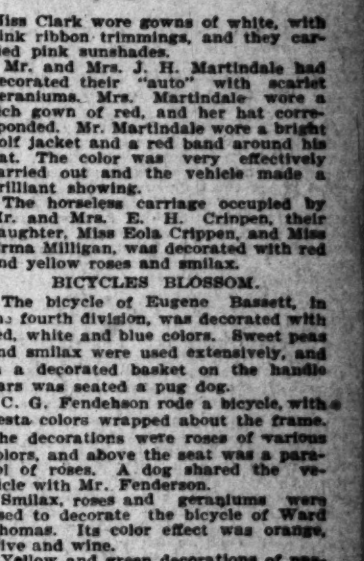
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THEY WON THE PRIZE. Following is a list of the prize winners of the floral parade: Class A.—Floral Soles: First, Sarah C. Tropic; second, H. L. Hopkins, Secretary. Class B.—Coach, tallyho or drag (eleven-horse); second, W. H. Housh, Los Angeles. Class C.—Brake or drag (four-horse); second, United Commercial Travelers. Class D.—Victorias (one or two horses); second, H. J. Woolcott, third, W. H. Hadley; second, Mrs. A. Grant. Class E.—Baggy, runabout or phaeton; second, Dalph L. B. Class F.—Automobile (two-seater); second, W. K. Cowan. Class G.—Automobile (four-seater); second, M. G. Miller. Class H.—Automobile (runabout); second, L. Ferris; third, J. H. Martindale. Class I.—Equestrian: First, J. G. Johnson; second, Irving Knight; fourth, E. A. Warner. Class J.—Equestrian: First, Nina Ed. Class K.—Equestrian: First, Nina Ed. Class L.—Equestrian: First, Nina Ed. Class M.—Equestrian: First, Nina Ed. Class N.—Equestrian: First, Nina Ed. Class O.—Equestrian: First, Nina Ed. Class P.—Equestrian: First, Nina Ed. Class Q.—Equestrian: First, Nina Ed. Class R.—Equestrian



Miss Clark wore gowns of white, with pink ribbon trimmings, and they carried pink sunshades.

The first of the Martindale decorations their "auto" with scarlet geraniums. Mrs. Martindale wore a gown of white and red and they responded. Mr. Martindale wore a bright light jacket and a red band around his hat. The color of the car was white, and carried out and the vehicle made a brilliant showing.

The horse carriage occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crimpen, their two children, and a young girl, Mrs. Irma Milligan, was decorated with red and yellow roses and smilax.

BICYCLES AND BLOSSOMS.

The bicycle of Eugene K. Kramet, in the fourth division, was decorated with red, white and blue colors. Sweet peas and smilax were used extensively, and the decorations were carried by the handcars was seated a pug dog.

C. G. Fenderson rode a bicycle, with red, white and blue colors. The decorations were roses of various colors, and above the seat was a parasol of roses. A dog shared the vehicle with him.

Smilax, roses and geraniums were used to decorate the bicycle of Ward Johnson. His color effect was a combination of white and wine.

[illegible]

sis Liebhart was dressed in a black riding costume, which was in marked contrast with the attire of the California poppies borne by her steed, a white Arabian gelding. Mrs. Twellwiler made a striking contrast with red geraniums. Third honors were taken by Miss Ford, who wore a white dress with a red hat and red dress. She rode a dark bay horse, decked with amaryllis and red geraniums. Edna H. Brown, Gold of Ophir roses and pink geraniums were the chief features of the procession. There were numerous entries in the Australian class. M. A. King wore a white dress with a red hat and red roses. His bay horse had a collar of red and the Florida colors were much appreciated, white and blue predominated in the decorations of Mrs. E. Crueff's white Arabian gelding, which was

costume of a Spanish cavalier, a gasp. Gontier and tea roses were lavishly used in the decoration of the saddle.

W. Scott rode a bay horse decked with roses and smilax.

The bay horse of William Cohn bore a pillow of callas, roses and smilax and a cushion of white flowers.

L. A. Redder rode a gaily caparisoned horse. Roses and carnations in the mane and tail were the ornaments of the steed. The rider was in a Spanish costume reminiscent of the costume of the "Gypsy King."

William Garland, one of the aides on George Thompson's staff, used cloth of silver flowers in the mane and tail of the animal he rode. A wide cosmopolitan and a Spanish suit of black velvet were worn by the well-known fireman.

Wren Keene rode a prancing charger, ever with a breast rose and a tail of white flowers.

The most unique costume in the vision was worn by an Arabian rider, who was mounted on a white steed. He carried a hunting horn slung about the neck, and his shoulders were draped with a long, flowing, shimmering shawl of his people, the chin and feet were partially covered. His attire was long for the time, and the admiration and inquiries for his bizarre outfit elicited a jargon of regrets that he did not come to the show.

H. J. Barclay was magnificently dressed in a cloak of white sweet peas, a suit of white duck, and the roses and carnations of the mane and tail attached to the saddle and bridle.

William Young's horse was all ablaze with red and white roses.

Irving Knight chose the blue corn poppy as a decorative medium most

Red carnations were chosen by P. C. Packard for the adornment of his horse. They were artistically arranged.

Earl Warner used roses and white carnations to adorn his horse. He fastened his saddle and bridle.

Roses and greenery were utilized by E. C. Banning. The flowers in his horse and trappings.

The horse ridden by Earl Rivers carried a white carnation and smilax arranged most tastefully.

Work was expended by P. C. Packard in the tasteful adornment of his horse and trappings with pink carnations. The blossoms were fastened to the bridle and saddle, but were placed with an eye to the horse's comfort.


E. C. Banning Young used pink carnations to adorn the bridle and saddle of his horse, and P. H. Packard chose white roses and smilax.

THE PONY CARS.

Only three boys with pony or burro line teams were in the grand parade, and as there were many fine ponies and burros, each rode very proudly with a banner during the parade.

Only one boy rode on a burro. It viewed the excitement

very nonchalantly and with an occa-



The English box formed for the parade of the city of Los Angeles, making it the most attractive display of the city's resources. The driver's seat was occupied by the city's most prominent citizens, and the box was filled with the most beautiful flowers and plants. The parade was a great success, and the city was filled with the spirit of the occasion.

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starting in the parade. It was delayed for several minutes, but was repaired in time to finish the march.

THE JUDGES.

For a while yesterday the twenty-eight judges of the floral parade were factors of the utmost importance. That such was the case they were very reluctant to state, however. Each exhibited a naive and charming diffidence to publicity of any sort.

It will be interesting to those who participated to read the names of those who passed upon their display. For the protection of the estimable

gentlemen, and to avoid sleepless nights, their names will not be segregated according to the duties they performed. Confine your guesses to the following names:

W. A. O. Munnell, Elmer Wachtell, John Jardine, S. S. Parsons, E. A. Much, A. B. McCutchen, William B. Wightman, W. R. Hervey, B. F. Coulter, William J. Varie, A. M. Edelman, A. H. Koebig, P. G. Schumacher, Thomas L. Winder, J. C. Bannister, S. M. Hawkins, S. P. Hunt, Louis Vetter, F. G. Henderson, A. W. Herwig, H. C. Lichtenberger, W. H. Holabird, H. A. Eisen, John D. Foster, F. T. Howland, W. F. Kennedy, H. K. Hall, E. Gronendyke.

ON THE STAFF.

MARSHALS AND AIDES.

Grand Marshal Maj. J. W. F. Dine was assisted in managing the parade by an efficient corps of marshals and aides. They were assigned as follows: First division—John C. Cline, marshal; aides, William Garland, Worth Keene, Adolph Hievel, Jesse Ives, Dr. R. T. Whittlesley, H. W. Martin. Second division—Charles A. Sumner, marshal; aides, P. L. Wilson, Otto J. Zahn, J. N. Denham, A. Hardenburg, Rose B. Boyd, Clarence Moore. Third division—John P. Hughes, marshal; aides, Lester L. Robinson, P. Kleckner, George P. Adams, W. P. James, Ed Doran. Fourth division—Dixie W. Thompson, marshal; aides, A. F. Finney, Adolph Hartman, Lloyd Macy, Edward Gronendyke, Chester Montgomery. Fifth division—H. W. Chase, marshal; aides, C. M. Kelsey, C. E. Norton, E. B. Thomas, D. W. Graybill and Frank Pfaffinger. Sixth division—F. Irwin Herron, marshal; aides, D. E. Llewellyn, Russell Taylor, B. N. Smith, Jr., Ross W. Smith, Jack Johnson. Seventh division—Paul Burks, marshal; aides, Harry Anderson, Dr. D. E. McCarthy, Frank L. Grannis, Robert Richerts and Benjamin S. Hunter. Eighth division—Frank E. Walsh, marshal; aides, Dr. H. Bert Ellis, Oscar M. Landen, A. J. Amestoy, James V. Baldwin and Joe Desmond. Ninth division—W. Long, marshal; aides, Mark G. Jones, W. W. Lovett, D. W. Kirkland, W. B. Scarborough, James C. Talmage.

Ohio Visitors.

After the parade yesterday the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce were again thrown open to Ohio people, especially, and for the better part of the afternoon they were thronged with visitors. Gov. Nash and his party will leave on their special train for the north by the Coast Line at 10 o'clock this morning. A stop will be made at Santa Barbara, another at Monterey and another at San Jose. From the two latter places excursions will be made to nearby places of interest, taking in the big trees and the Lick Observatory. The party is due in San Francisco on Saturday of next week.

DISTINGUISHED LADIES GO TO PASADENA.

ENJOY A TROLLEY AND CARRIAGE RIDE.

Mrs. McKinley Unable to Go, but a Number of Her Companions Make the Trip to the City of Beautiful Residences.

A trolley ride to Pasadena and a carriage drive about the city furnished entertainment for a number of the ladies of the President's party, who seemed to enjoy their fleeting glimpses of the beauties of the Crown of the Valley. The party left the Van Nuys Hotel at 2:30 o'clock. Immediately after luncheon, and with members of Pasadena and Los Angeles committees, were taken in the Poppy car to their destination. At Hotel Green, Pasadena, the party was met by another committee of ladies, and was taken in carriages through the residence and business sections of the city. It had been expected that Mrs. McKinley would be able to make the journey, but the fatigue of the morning compelled her to remain at her hotel. There was keen disappointment among the Pasadena ladies who had hoped for an opportunity of welcoming her to their city, but the pleasure of entertaining the other members of the party, and every courtesy was extended to them. The members of the Presidential party who made the trip were Mrs. John Hay, Postmaster-General, Emory Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Dr. Rixey, Mrs. Charles A. Moore and son, Eugene, Nelson P. Webster, Mr. Stone, a White House attaché, and H. L. Dunn, a photographer. Immediately after the review of the parade the ladies of the party were met at the Van Nuys by a committee of Los Angeles ladies consisting of Mrs. F. W. Frahm, Mrs. James MacLachlan, Mrs. O. T. Johnson and Mrs. A. H. Nattiger, who had been delegated to escort them to Pasadena, and by a committee of Pasadena ladies, of which Mrs. C. D. Daggett was chairman. The members of which were Mrs. James M. McBride, Mrs. R. Marshall Wootman, Mrs. John E. Cravens, Mrs. Robert J. Cook, Mrs. H. M. Dobbin and Mrs. Joseph H. Johnson. The members of these committees and their distinguished guests, after exchanging greetings, took luncheon together, and at noon the President and his party had taken cars for the Soldiers' Home. The ladies took seats in the Poppy car, which was standing at the Main-street entrance of the Van Nuys, and their trip was begun.

The car had been decorated tastefully with flowers, the greenery, the interior being festooned with smilax which was interspersed with clusters of red, white and yellow carnations, while the forward end of the car was banked with ferns, roses and calas. The ladies were much interested in the observation end of the car was interspersed with yellow daisies and other golden-hued flowers.

A. H. Nattiger of Los Angeles acted as director of the trip, and looked after such wants as were not provided for by the other members of the Reception Committee. W. H. Smith, general manager of the electric line, accompanied the car, which was in charge of Motorman H. C. Delbridge and Conductor Charles Harvey, and Police Officers Neighbors and R. E. Henderson of the Los Angeles force rode as far as the Los Angeles city limits.

The nine-mile trip was without special incident, the visitors comfortably settled in the wicker chairs, giving themselves over to social communion with their hosts, and to admiring the beautiful view of the mountains which was spread before their gaze as they neared Pasadena. The heralding of the trip had served to bring expectant crowds to different points on the line, who saluted as the car passed. Near the South Pasadena viaduct the car was assailed by a group of young girls, who pelted members of the party with sprays of honeysuckle, but their salutations were not enjoyed, some unwelcome and striking many of the ladies full in the face.

Arriving at Hotel Green, the party was greeted by a large Reception Committee with carriages, and at 3:45 o'clock they started for a drive about the city in the following order: Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. W. U. Masters and Mrs. C. D. Daggett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith and Mrs. Robert J. Cook; Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. B. Marshall Wootman and Mrs. John E. Cravens; Miss Wilson, Mrs. Joseph H. Johnson and Mrs. James H. McBride; Mrs. Charles A. Moore and son, and

Mrs. Arthur H. Fleming; Mrs. Cortelyou and Mrs. A. Moore-Merrill; Mrs. Dr. Rixey and Mrs. E. W. Hitchings; Miss Barber and Miss Markham; Mrs. James MacLachlan and Mrs. A. Kingsley Macomber; Mrs. C. F. Holder and Mrs. M. H. Weight; Mrs. O. T. Johnson, Mrs. A. H. Nattiger and Mrs. Adelbert Fenyes; Mrs. P. Bruce Withersby and Mrs. L. M. King. The non-arrival of Mrs. McKinley and other expected guests caused some rearrangement of the plans, for carriages. The route traversed was as follows: North on Raymond avenue to Colorado street, west to Orange Grove avenue, south to Columbia street, west to Garbus street, north to Lexington place, east to Orange Grove avenue, north to Locke Haven street, west to Grand avenue, north to Colorado street, east to Madison avenue, north to Walnut street, west to Marengo avenue, north to Villa street, west to Raymond avenue and south to Hotel Green, which was reached at 4:45 o'clock. The members of the party had refreshments with Mrs. J. H. Holmes in the Turkish parlor of the hotel, and after half an hour of chatting, they left for Los Angeles in the car which had taken them to Pasadena.

TEN THOUSAND PUPILS WAVE THEIR FLAGS.

HOW THE SCHOOL CHILDREN SAW THE BIG PARADE.

Autograph of the Post Whittier Presented to Mrs. McKinley—Young America's Greeting to the Chief and First Lady of the Land.

Long before the hour for the parade to start, 10,000 children, representing the city's schools, were massed on both sides of Main street, from the Temple block to Seventh street. The children were arranged in double lines on either side, the girls in front and the boys in the rear. The girls were nearly all dressed in white. All carried small American flags and wore wreaths of flowers about their heads, while the boys wore button-hole boutiques and carried Fiesta canes.

The street-car companies had made liberal provision to carry the children from the school buildings to where they were stationed, free of charge. Each child was provided with a round-trip ticket, so that there should be no danger of little ones being left behind when the crowd broke up. The children were not asked to march, but were lined up simply to have the opportunity to see the President and view the parade. Older people had no chance to disappoint them by obstructing their view of the procession.

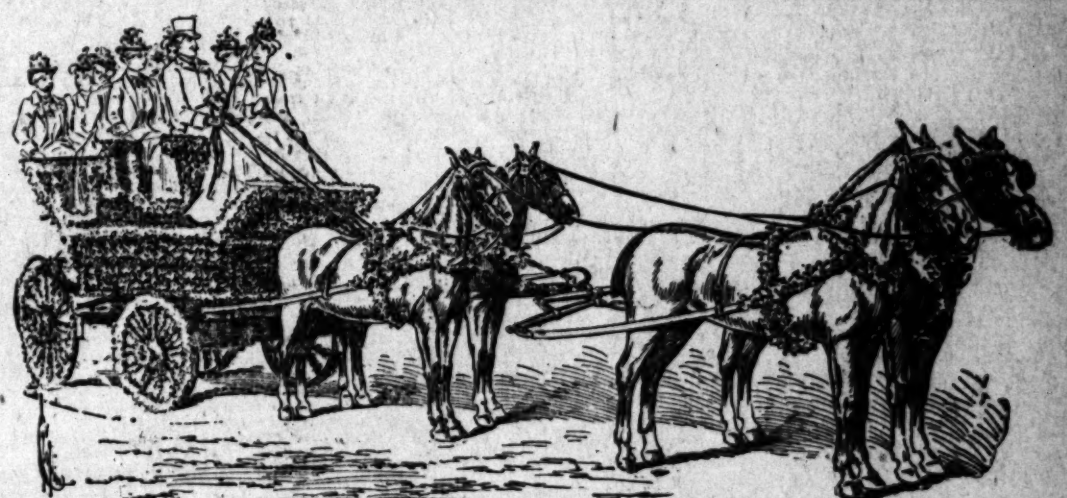


EDNA BRAGEN.

In addition to the regular teachers, there were stationed in each block, six specially-appointed deputies to assist in keeping the children in line and preventing possible accidents, but everything went off without a hitch. There were no accidents, nor cases of exhaustion, although many of the little tots grew weary, having stood in line for fully an hour and a half before the head of the column came into view. Not a child signified any desire to go home. Some had brought along their lunches and passed the time in munching cookies and wishing the President would be sure to see them personally when he did come.

GOOD TURNOUT.

The Custer-street school turned out 235 strong. The girls wore Mexican sombreros trimmed with red geraniums and smilax, and carried strings of



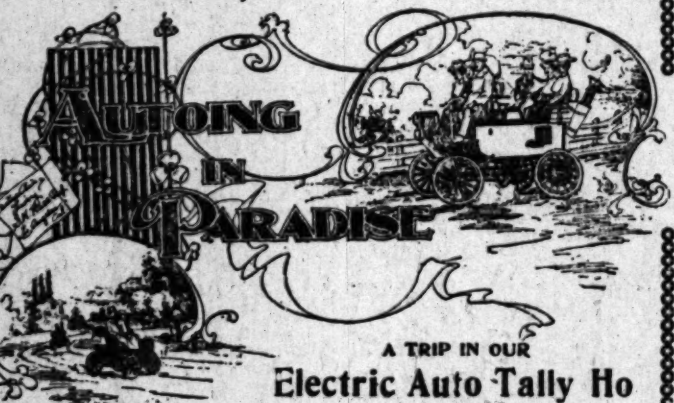
ONE OF THE FINE TURNOUTS.

Electric Automobile Livery

520 South Hill Street.

THE SWELLEST LIVERY ON THE COAST

A TRIP to Baldwin's Ranch, Pasadena, Santa Monica, through the parks and magnificent drives in and about the city is



A TRIP IN OUR Electric Auto Tally Ho

IS A TWENTIETH CENTURY RIDE. Regular trip to Baldwin's Ranch, Pasadena, Santa Monica and other points. On request parties will be met at the depot by our electric auto and be taken for a complete trip through the city, or taken for a day's outing, at a moderate cost.



SINGLE-SEATER RUN-ABOUT—With or without driver. Rates similar to that of first-class horse livery.

You have not enjoyed the best until you have Autoed in Paradise.

Our illustrated booklet of five superb routes sent for the asking. Write S. L. HALL, Prop. Autos Repaired and Cared For.

ELECTRIC AUTO LIVERY, 520 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FIESTA WORKERS.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEES.

To the men who have given unstintingly of their valuable time to make the events of Los Angeles a success, general sentiment accords a meed of praise. It has been hard work and special care had to be taken in arranging the details of the fiesta parade yesterday. Although wearied with the strain of making arrangements and putting into execution the plans for the several days' never once has the energy of the committees relaxed. They

not go, owing to fatigue. Several thousand people were packed about the hotel, and were both to leave without seeing the "first lady."

CAR DECORATIONS.

OFFERING OF THE REBEL.

Yesterday morning a committee of ladies of the Ebell invaded the President's private car at the Arcade depot. They took with them a profusion of blossoms that will make the car a mecca of the visit to the City of Angels for many days.

Some rare potted plants and ferns that will outlast the fading beauty of the flowers were also placed in the car. The ladies were also busy transforming it into a bower of loveliness. Not only was the car decorated with the finest floral beauties of the gardens of the city, but some fine Indian baskets for the Canton home of the President and Mrs. McKinley were presented as a token of the affection and regard of the women of the Ebell. A beautiful Navaho blanket was the richest of the presents made to the President and Mrs. McKinley by the society. It is designed to fill some unclaimed niche in the Canton home of the Chief Executive.

Disse Thompson's Horseman.

One of the features of the parade, and the one that elicited the heartiest applause from President McKinley, was the magnificent horseman of Disse Thompson, the wealthy ranch owner. Mounted on a beautiful sorrel, wearing a saddle and bridle of ornate workmanship, the horseman maneuvered his animal at will, permeating the prettiest performance being that in front of the reviewing stand where for half a block the graceful horse paced backward in as stately fashion as many an ancient charger could go forward. Mr. Thompson has refused \$10,000 for this horse and the traps he wore yesterday.

President's Cabinet.

The members of the President's Cabinet had a busy day yesterday, reviewing the parade in the morning, accompanying the President on his visit to the Soldiers' Home in the afternoon and attending the reception given by the Union League Club, where they were given a reception and were then driven to the special train at the Arcade depot.

Addendum.

In addition to those previously mentioned as attending the reception given to the President and Mrs. McKinley at "The Bivouac," Wednesday evening, were Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Judah and Miss Howard.

Programme for Today.

The President and members of his party will depart from Los Angeles for the North at 6 o'clock this morning. The President will be accompanied by the Chief Executive and the President will continue two days. This afternoon the Los Angeles Driving Club will give a free public race matinee at Agricultural Park. In the evening the streets will be illuminated and bands will discourse music in front of the Nadeau Hotel on Spring street and in front of the City Hall on Broadway.

Cameras for Humane Society.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] Photographs are to be used by officers of the Illinois Humane Society in prosecuting persons charged with cruelty. Each officer will be provided with a camera, as well as a star, and when assigned to investigate a case of cruelty will take snap-shot pictures of the victims for use as evidence in court. This method was suggested by President John G. Shortall, in a message read yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the society, and the idea was heartily approved by the directors.

...HOTEL VAN NUYS...

The home of President McKinley and party while in Los Angeles. One of the most popular hostelrys in the West. Under the management of M. M. POTTER.

The National Bank of California

Capital, \$200,000. Surplus and Undivided, \$50,000.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

JOHN M. C. MARBLE, President. JOHN E. MARBLE, Vice-President.
J. E. FISHBURN, Vice-President. A. HADLEY, Cashier.
HON. O. T. JOHNSON, R. I. ROGERS, Assistant Cashier.
JUDGE S. C. HUBBELL And W. S. DE VANE

CARNEGIE TAKEN TO TASK.

HIS ADVICE TO ENGLISHMEN.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Andrew Carnegie's advice to the British people given at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, as to how to manage their own affairs, caused him to be taken to task by the Chronicle, the London correspondent of the Tribune. Mr. Carnegie said that the way to conquer foreign markets was to have control of the markets at home. This remark, the Chronicle construed into meaning that Englishmen should pay no attention to anything outside of the boundaries of the British Islands, and jumps to the conclusion that Mr. Carnegie preaches a gospel of most parochial utilitarianism.

Another remark made by Carnegie.

That there was far more lost in consoling at 16 than would ever be gained in South Africa—was not unanimously acquiesced in at the meeting.

Liquid Air is Blasting.

[Youth's Companion:] In the new Simpson tunnel experiments have been made with liquid air for blasting purposes. The cartridges consisted of wrappers filled with paraffin and charcoal soaked with liquid air. When placed in the shot holes they were detonated with gunpowder primers. The use of these cartridges was discontinued because they had to be fired within a few minutes after being taken out of the liquid, else their power was gone. But the problem of adapting liquid air to blasting is still being studied in Germany.

"I've just come from Mrs. Newpope."

said Miss Gushley. "I just can't imagine a more charming picture than a young mother putting her baby to sleep. It's just sweet."

"It is so," replied Mrs. Malaprop.

"specially if she's slapping a pretty child to it."—Philadelphia Press.

The Wife.

If this scandal in the family is going to make any difference in our social position it will be more than I can bear.

Young Husband.

Those are the biscuits you baked this morning, aren't they, Jennie? What are you going to do with them?

Young Wife (tearful and indignant).

I'm going to feed them to the pigs. Young Husband: Don't do that, dear, for heaven's sake. I'll try to eat them.—Chicago Tribune.

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Ladies — J. KORN'S, Tailor, 242 South Broadway

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SAN PEDRO AND SALT LAKE.

derbilt lines consist of several splendidly-equipped companies in the East, especially the New York Central and allied lines; the Big Four; Chesapeake and Ohio and the Chicago and North western. The latter road extends to Casper, Wyo., a matter of but 500 miles from Salt Lake City.

Then comes the Gould-Rockefeller syndicate. Rockefeller owns the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, otherwise known as the Katy. Gould owns the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Texas and Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and

Colorado

Southern Pacific

R. R.

drawn by F.M. Day
Salt Lake Co.

Southern, International and Great Northern. Rumor has it that Mr. Gould has bought the Mexican National extending from his former territory in the south of Mexico and Great Northern road at Loveland, Colo., and that he has bought the Denver and Rio Grande Colorado and the latter immediately bought the Grand Central of Utah. The latter road being the most important in the State of Utah.

James E. Hill, president of the road owned originally by Jim Hill, who was made a little road in the Northwest, by the hard work extended it to Puget Sound. He then sold it to the Great Northern. He then turned his attention to buying the Santa Pacific, which was his great rival, thus giving him control of the northern route to the coast. In connection with this, he made overtures to purchase the Burlington system, which

Billings route of the Burlington to the Northern Pacific and he is en route to the Pacific Northwest. And there comes the point of the story. There is a Senator Clark of Great Falls, Mont. who has been Senator Clark's great nephew in Montana, has been secretly in the employ of the Burlington for the last year. The Burlington will be pushed to Salt Lake from Guernsey and the Clark syndicate will be in charge of the syndicate. Of course there are many other syndicates, but these have nothing to do with the Burlington and the Guernsey. The above outline is given, however, because the work of these syndicates

and the whole Pacific Coast. For many years the Vanderbilt family has been in Omaha, and a close trade alliance with the Union Pacific has been maintained. The western nerve worked by the Wyo. line to any extent, preferring to keep its own territory, and to have rather than compete with it. This, however, is to be changed. The Harlan and Chicago Central, which the Illinois Central, which also connects at Chicago, has the Alton branch from Kansas City to St. Louis, and the Illinois Central and Chicago & North Western lines of Mexico. Consequently their aim will be to connect at Missouri-river terminals, and to utilize the advantage of their own roads. The meeting of its directors to hold a special session for the purpose of discussing means of protecting its interests, and the announcement that the Burlington will be extended to the Pacific, indicate the future of the Union Pacific, and the various other lines, where the Northwestern fulfills its purpose, and the Union Pacific realizes will be a success.

Therefore it stands to reason

the greatest cities of the Central West, his northern lines touch the finest points of the north from Minnesota to Washington and Oregon; his Burlington extension would complete the finest line from Salt Lake to the Missouri River and Chicago, and lastly, by careful surveying, he can secure the shortest and best line from Salt Lake to San Pedro.

And lastly, the late dispatches show a great advance in Union Pacific stock and it is rumored that the Vanderbilt's have bought the Union Pacific. This

but would not materially change the local situation, but would merely make the Vandenberg route a more direct one.

SAN PEDRO-SALT LAKE ROUTE.

Owing to the fact that the situation has changed so greatly in the last few weeks, it is impossible to give the alignment of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake. The Gould-Harris route is the only one of any importance now in Utah and the new one using every effort to block the way of the new road. This makes it difficult to give the alignment of the new route to be followed. It is not impossible for the new line to secure an extension into this State, but as the Shortline Line is still in the hands of the Ophir, that would indicate that the existing company is also going to block the new route.

stated that he favored a line by way of Utah.
Ophir. It would be possible for the Saa-
Piedra road to build from Salt Lake
westwardly about forty miles, then south-
westerly to the Tintic district, with an
branching off to the westward at the
running South from Tintic. The missing
Short Line at or near Leanington to
getting over to Beaver and Cedar City,
thence to St. George in Southwestern
Utah, thence down the Muddy route
southwest. Here another situation pre-
sented itself. Connecting with the
Saa-Piedra line at Big Water, the
Saa-Piedra and Eastern Railroad runs
to Maevle, and is now being extended
thirty miles further. This will bring

to direct line with either of four routes to Santa Clara. As has been mentioned, the line in connection with any of the big syndicates is not being built, and the Government is every road in working to protect its own interests. The Government is not willing to have any of the big syndicates build a line to Santa Clara from Manvel to Blake and thence to the Colorado River, and then to cross the Atlantic merely to strengthen its own position in the Southern Pacific. The Government is not willing to have any of the big syndicates build a line to Santa Clara from the Utah and Arizona, or from the northwest from Kingman, Arizona, on the Colorado River, and then to cross the Atlantic building further northwest, putting a bridge across the Colorado River at the Colorado River, and then to cross the Atlantic with a line being built from Salt Lake, Utah, to the Colorado River, and then to cross any of the other routes. It could affect a temporary connection in behalf of the Government, but it is not willing to have any of the big syndicates build a line to Santa Clara people while their independent line is being completed. These two lines are being completed. These two lines are being completed. There has been nothing official to show that the Government is not willing to have any of the big syndicates build a line to Santa Clara, or California Eastern are in the line with the San Pedro company. The Government is not willing to have any of the big syndicates build a line to Santa Clara, or California Eastern are in the line with the San Pedro company. The line is combining against the San Pedro company.

est that the Santa Fe, with those two little lines, is in a splendid position to help Senator Clark out, and such a thing would be a marvelous and a profitable thing for the people of Salt Lake, would be one which would be the most formidable opponent to the Harriman and Gould syndicates.

It is the original incorporation of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake, and the Santa Fe, and the latter is prominent in a general way by counties and providing for the extension to Deep Creek, to Cedar City and various branches in Southern California. The line will undoubtedly be a short one, but it is a simple route, and one showing the best traffic possibilities, with the greatest consideration given to alignment and the thing most to be desired, and being to secure a line with few curves and grades.

Accompanying this article is a map showing the rail routes from El Paso to Los Angeles, the possible route to form the El Paso-Salt Lake connection, from which it can be seen to get a very clear understanding of the comparative problem. The illustration shows the comparative problem of the shortest line from El Paso to Salt Lake via Los Angeles, the present long route by way of Ogden, and the proposed route by way of the southern Pacific. The distance from Salt Lake to Los Angeles via the present Ogden route is 550 miles, while the distance from Salt Lake to Los Angeles line can be secured at from 750 to 937 miles, according to the route selected. The El Paso-Salt Lake route could have secured the 510-mile line by way of Nevada had it not been for the fact that the Nevada route is now occupied by the Nevada-Salt Lake line. It remains to be seen whether the accounts will make permanent the Nevada route, or whether the Nevada-Salt Lake line occupying the grade in Nevada. In which case the San Pedro road would be the only one left open to El Paso, and this fact makes it impossible at

the time to give the exact mileage.
The mileage given in the illustrations
and in this article are based upon the
existing line of the Short Line with
the shortest route from Uvada to Los
Angeles, and additional lines are given
in the profile to show other elevations.

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Harriman syndicate two cut-offs. Los Angeles, one from Reno, Nev. and one from Salt Lake, via Uvalde, Ploche and Keeler, but neither would be nearly so good as any of the other lines, the Hiko route being even longer and less desirable than the longest of the south cut-offs.

No matter which route is accepted it will be a cheap and easy road to operate. With exception of a few 10-deg. curves in crossing the rim of Salt Lake basin, 8 deg. is the maximum.

On this same line, the official survey shows that the maximum grade going south is 53 feet to the mile, compared with only 40 to 45 for the northward grade. The maximum grade of 106-foot grades. With these exceptions the maximum grade is 40 feet to the mile. Across the desert there will not be any real grades of any great size. All the heavy work, including sixteen bridges a mile, has been concentrated in the north. Any other road could secure an equivalent, if not better line, because the country is open and unoccupied. This is the only place where bridges are erected. There will be no bridges or expensive trestles to keep up. A wagon road can be built in any way the country lying between Utah and Southern California presents an economical field for railroad building.

Casper, the western terminal of the Northern and Casperway, which terminates in Wyoming, reached by the Burlington, are both in a direct line for a Salt Lake extension, and one of both of those roads will be in this city within a very short time to make connections upon lines already indicated. The extension of either of these roads will open up a new market for the live stock region of Western Wyoming, penetrate some of the new oil fields, the existing routes from Chicago to the Missouri River to Utah. If the

THE COAL SITUATION. The State of Utah, and far west Wyoming and Colorado, have been located in both States, and is now attracting great attention. For the railroad standpoint the coal supplies of the West are one of the features of the situation and in relation to the Los Angeles extension the coal situation is of great importance. It is a well-known fact that the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe have no available coal supplies in California, Oregon and Washington. Today the coal supplies of the West are being shipped to San Francisco and Mare Island navy yard to supply the government ships. The coal supplies of the West are being shipped from the Rio Grande Western company of Utah, or more properly the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Forty cars per day come from the mine to the coast. The Southern Pacific Southern Utah alone to supply the ships at San Pedro, and the demand for coal is increasing.

to come. The writer one year ago made a coal purchased in Southern Utah for \$1.00 per ton, and shipped to Salt Lake City, where it was sold for \$1.50. The range, from \$4 to \$5 a ton.

By tapping the Iron county, Utah, coal fields a haul of less than 600 miles would be made. The coal is abundant in Los Angeles, and the steamers at San Pedro could be coaled with Utah fuel at a very reasonable rate. It has been suggested that a car could be constructed in the East that a car could be so constructed which could be used as a refrigerator car to haul oranges from California to the East. The car could be loaded with coal on the return trip. This, of course, is a matter of future consideration, but there is no reason why it should not be so, such a car could be constructed, because today there are grain cars which are utilized for coal at stated periods. The traffic on the Utah coast is increasing, and the use of the great freight

of the Los Angeles, Lake rose. Both the Rio Grande Valley and the Colorado River have their own coal companies, which command the situation to a large extent. The Utah and Nevada mines, which are still being greatly developed.

Now San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake is not behind, for a month ago the government announced the option on 2000 acres of coal lands in Iron county, Utah, and his agents are now working to get the title to the lands. Iron county is one mass of coal and iron, and if the road is built, that section can become the Pittsburgh of the West. The area is surrounded by a fine agricultural, mineral and grazing country. The plant should not be established there, digging its iron ore from one of the mines, and shipping it to the furnace into the furnace from a mine at the foot of the mountain. The casual reader might think that this is a very simple thing.

Some years ago made a careful report of the coal and iron deposits of Iron Range. The coal is of the Carboniferous; also for the Geological Survey, and both products are there, in vast quantities. What, then, is the cause of the geological survey? It is a train with coal at Cedar City, Utah, sending it down to the Hawaiian Islands. The Philippines to the Orient, to be followed by a train of steel rails manufactured at Cedar City, Utah, to be sent to Japan, to be delivered to the Trans-Siberian Railroad at Vladivostok? Or, for the South American ports, for Japan, for the Philippines, for the Hawaiian Islands, activity in railroad construction, and do not the daily dispatches state that the big plants of the world are going to be constructed for rails and a large amount of equipment and steel for railroad all over the world? And do not these

from San Francisco, Puget Sound, San Diego, San Pedro, or via the Atlantic coast. The railroad men, however, said that the works of Pittsburgh can find it profitable to ship goods to Los Angeles by rail. San Francisco, then, by boat. Laddislovich, how can any one person know the goods to be shipped? "I got a bit of a read from Los Angeles and San Francisco," he said. "I know the greatest projects the railroad works have to show at the present time. When the Los Angeles Terminal announced the building of a new terminal, I was in Los Angeles and met with several and suggested that from people who could not see where the goods would be shipped. I was helped. Aided by the press bureaus of the railroad, I was able to get the goods to the 'experts' that I thought would be in the proposition. In Utah its rival, the Great Salt Lake, was in the same step was left which could in any way block the progress of the new company. I was able to get the goods to the 'experts' such an area of activity on the part of the railroad men. I was able to get the Oregon Short Line in Utah, both the Harriman roads, that it begins to build. I was able to get the goods to the railroads mentioned, men who are

in the railroad world, have come to full realization, that the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake was based upon sound business principles. else why should these experienced railroad men now assert that they are going to build a railroad at great expense through this desert country. A person who says that the line from

LT LAKE.

Financial and Trade Center
Mountain Region.

At least three elements abou-
tling the trade develop-
ment or community that
come a commercial cen-
ter in this area.

railway
changed
Burlington
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community and in which the population of the city is increasing rapidly. The city is situated on the banks of the River Ganges and is one of the most important cities of the country. It is a city of contrasts, with a rich and a poor population. The city is a melting pot of different cultures and religions. It is a city of progress and modernity, but it is also a city of poverty and backwardness. The city is a city of hope and dreams, but it is also a city of despair and disillusion. The city is a city of many faces, and it is a city that is always changing. The city is a city that is full of life and energy, and it is a city that is full of potential. The city is a city that is a part of the world, and it is a city that is making its mark on the world.

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CO-OPERATION.
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of the merchants
supporting. Practically
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definitely competition. The
superiority of the people
or merchandises
It was to raise a
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to the few firms
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brought into the Terri-
tory was inaugurated as
would secure the
sufficient to engage in
business on a large
patronage of the peo-
ple after it should
n was introduced as
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fall, and with the result. Federal cooperation that much Salt Lake City as a due. The syndicate stores throughout the region was fed from the same mine made at this point. Then stores cooperative found it easiest to fall in the mode in this city, and instant the latter has trade of this region

RAISING BUSINESS.

years, by means of on the part of its ents. Salt Lake City stands to its prestige and economic cooperation. Different ways the job of the metropolis of this city stands between the Missouri and San Francisco to Interstate

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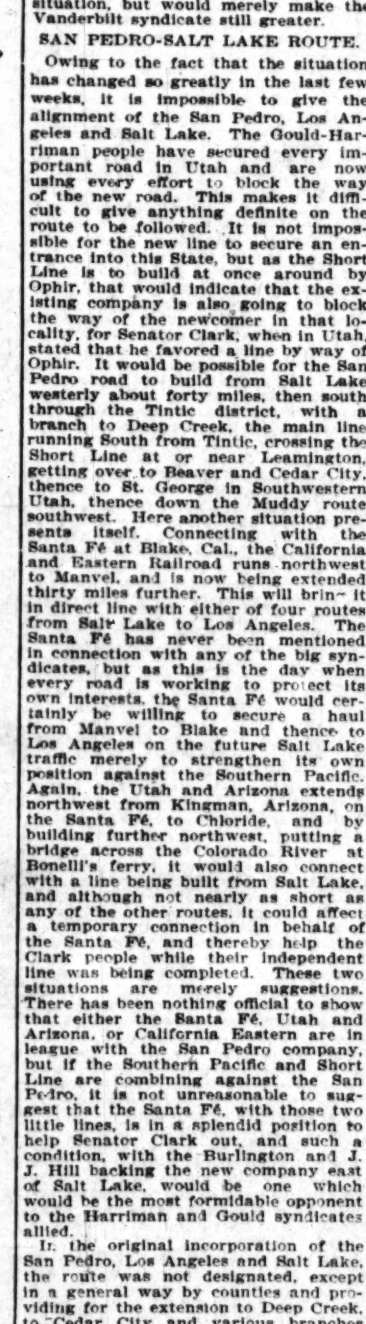
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REASONS.

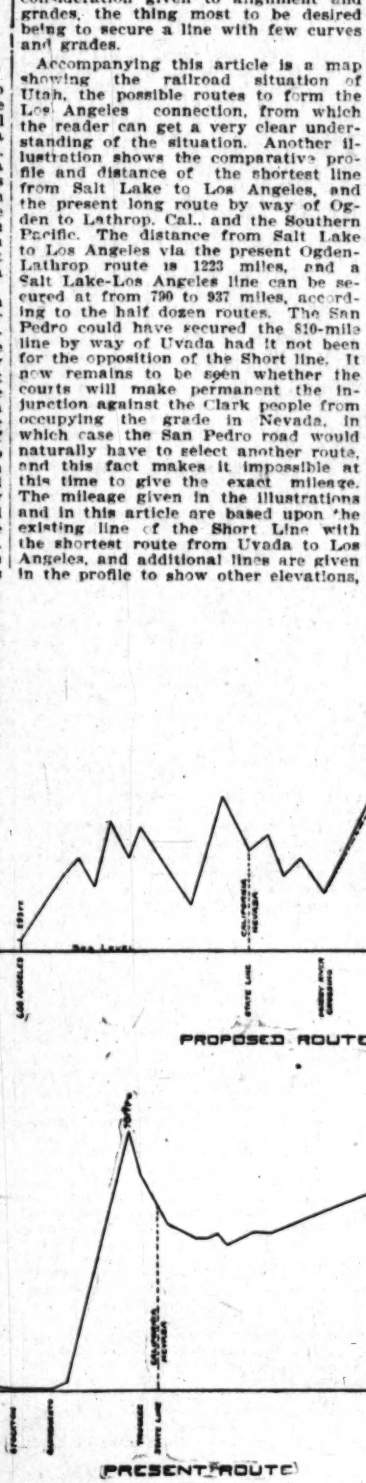
Physical situation be-
In the Missouri River
the gateway to the
Idaho and the
the Arizona line of
home town of two
highway systems, the
penetrate the rich
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ities for distribution
are superior to any
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THE UTAH SITUATION, SHOWING RAILROADS IN OPERATION, PROJECTS, SURVEYS, AND RESOURCES. DRAWN BY F. M. DAY, FROM LATEST DATA.



(PRESENT ROUTE)

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Some of the Important Enterprises Conducted by Leading Business Men and Firms of Salt Lake City and Utah

SALT LAKE.

Great Financial and Trade Center of the Intermountain Region.

There are at least three elements essential to the trade development of any city or community. First, it must have within its limits a population large enough to consume its products; second, it must have adequate transportation facilities to reach its markets; and third, it must have the necessary capital and enterprise to develop its resources. Salt Lake City has all these elements in abundance. Its population is large, its transportation facilities are excellent, and its capital and enterprise are abundant.

UNIQUE FOR SUPREMACY.

The years gone by it had to contend with its own supremacy. In fact, it has been the center of the intermountain trade for many years. Its position is unique, and its supremacy is unquestioned. It is the only city in the intermountain region that has a large population, excellent transportation facilities, and abundant capital and enterprise.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation is the key to success. In the intermountain region, co-operation is essential. It is the only way to develop the resources of the region and to bring about the prosperity of the people. Co-operation is the basis of all successful business enterprises.

INCREASING BUSINESS.

Business is increasing in Salt Lake City. The population is growing, the transportation facilities are improving, and the capital and enterprise are abundant. The result is a rapid increase in business and a corresponding increase in the prosperity of the people.

NEW REASONS.

There are new reasons for the success of Salt Lake City. The population is growing, the transportation facilities are improving, and the capital and enterprise are abundant. The result is a rapid increase in business and a corresponding increase in the prosperity of the people.

SALT LAKE'S JOBBING.

Salt Lake City is a great center for the intermountain trade. It is the only city in the region that has a large population, excellent transportation facilities, and abundant capital and enterprise. The result is a rapid increase in business and a corresponding increase in the prosperity of the people.

UTAH MINING DIVISION.

The Utah Mining Division is a great center for the intermountain trade. It is the only city in the region that has a large population, excellent transportation facilities, and abundant capital and enterprise. The result is a rapid increase in business and a corresponding increase in the prosperity of the people.

not along the lines of private business alone. They cover a wide range, and his experience in public affairs is much more extensive than that of most men who are engaged in the accumulation of great fortunes. While never politically active, he has always exhibited a keen interest in public affairs, and has been called upon both by his own party and by the citizens of Salt Lake, irrespective of politics, to represent them in positions of honor and responsibility. Of these positions, the most important are the Council, and the office of the city had, by judicious management, been plunged into a difficult financial situation. His ability to do this was promptly recognized by other members of the body and he was unanimously chosen first president, a position that he filled with signal success. Years prior to that he was elected a member of the city's all-democratic council and was the first non-Mormon thus chosen in Salt Lake City. When a Chamber of Commerce was organized he was unanimously elected president. During his term of office he has been forced to suspend business, and that was caused by the fact that he was elected to the position of president of the Chamber of Commerce, and in which other banks are pillars of the community. In the single instance referred to, the populace did not do as the Chinese do, but they set about it with that determination that presages victory from the beginning. He was also the first president of the Alta Club, a social organization of the city, and his club house is one of the best of west of Chicago.

For the past eleven years Mr. McCormick has been president of the State Agricultural College board of trustees, and as such has done a world of work for its welfare and taken a great deal of pride in the success it has attained. It is supported by Federal and State appropriations, augmented by small matriculation fees, and has reached a standard of excellence that is widely known even beyond the confines of the intermountain country. Of course, it has ever had able presidents and first-class faculty, but the selection of Mr. McCormick as president of the board of trustees, of which he is the recognized force. His knowledge of men and things is altogether beyond the ordinary, and while he draws more toward him and induces them to see and think as he does, he does so in a spirit that is entirely unselfish and unobtrusive. That has been the main spring of his success through his 44 years of life. And speaking of his life, it may be said that he does not look a day over 50. His appearance is that of a well-preserved, well-proportioned, and well-developed man. His family is a large and eminently respectable one here at the present time. Just now Mr. McCormick is giving much attention to the promotion of a new railroad to Los Angeles. In fact, it may be said that he is devoting much time to the promotion of two railroads. First, he is one of the directors of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake; and second, he recently

headed a movement of Salt Lake business men, whose effort it will be to induce the Southern Pacific to build into the city of the Saints. Mr. McCormick's connection with this latter project, which he thinks means a new business for the city, is a fact of which he is justly proud.

And so many other people will think. They have full confidence in this man. Knowing Mr. McCormick, however, to be a man of great ability and integrity, to analyze complex business problems and size up the situation as it is. Few Utah men have a greater variety of business interests than he, and few have been more successful in their undertakings. His career, from boyhood days, till the present has been most interesting. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, and spent his early years upon a farm. When he stepped forth from the parental roof to carve his own way in the world he sought the Golden West, and went direct to California, where he engaged in ranching for a couple of years. Nevada at that time was attracting many of the bright but restless minds of the country, and thither Mr. McCormick went. A deep-seated desire for work and a calm, deliberate judgment constituted his principal capital. But these were applied so diligently, and with such intelligence that the foundation of his present fortune was soon laid. Mining and lumbering occupied nearly all of his time. His field of operation covered Virginia City, Austin, Hamilton, Belmont and other lively centers in the Nevada of the old Comstock days.

In 1872 Mr. McCormick removed to Salt Lake City, and engaged in the banking business. From the very first he took a prominent place in the financial and industrial affairs of the then Territory of Utah. His bank grew from a small concern to the largest private banking house on the Pacific Coast, while the management of it has been such to make its credit as good as the best on absolutely every proposition it may propose. The magnificent grand old building in which the institution does business with every part of the civilized world, is a testimonial to its enterprise and solidity.

UTAH'S BANKER.

The Largest Private Institution West of Chicago.

When the history of Utah financiering is written its pages will be emblazoned with a galaxy of notable names, but none will occupy a more conspicuous place or shine out with greater brilliancy than Hon. W. S. McCormick, head of the big banking house of McCormick & Co. of Salt Lake City.

Mr. McCormick is no stranger to California, or to the resources or importance of the State, having once been a resident here and having heavy investments here at the present time. Just now Mr. McCormick is giving much attention to the promotion of a new railroad to Los Angeles. In fact, it may be said that he is devoting much time to the promotion of two railroads. First, he is one of the directors of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake; and second, he recently

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Utah for about eight years, and held in high esteem by many of the leading men of the nation. He is also referred to in connection with many of the other enterprises of Utah described in this edition. Mr. George M. Cannon, the cashier of the bank, is a comparatively young man. He has held a number of positions of public trust in the State. He was County Recorder of Salt Lake county, the largest and most important county in the State, for six years, from 1884 until 1890, and in this position became well posted, not only on values of real estate in the city and county, but also upon titles, a knowledge of the highest importance in connection with his present official duties. Upon the division of the people of Utah on national party lines in 1891, Mr. Cannon became a candidate upon the Republican ticket for the Legislature, and was elected to the office of State Senator. In this convention he was chairman of two of the most important committees, the Committee on Revenue and Taxation and Committee on Public Debt. Both of the articles in the Constitution framed by the committee referred to have limitations which are greater to the advantage of the people than those of the present constitution. Mr. Cannon was next year elected to the office of State Senator, and was re-elected in 1893. In this convention he was chairman of the Committee on Revenue and Taxation and Committee on Public Debt. Both of the articles in the Constitution framed by the committee referred to have limitations which are greater to the advantage of the people than those of the present constitution.

Mr. McCormick is fond of fine horses and owner of some of the speediest roadsters in the West. His stable is the best, both as to equines and equipment. He has been an extensive traveler in the United States, and is possessed of a great fund of information. His wife and their eight children, are also great admirers of the advantages of culture and refinement, and have been there in the element of doubt.

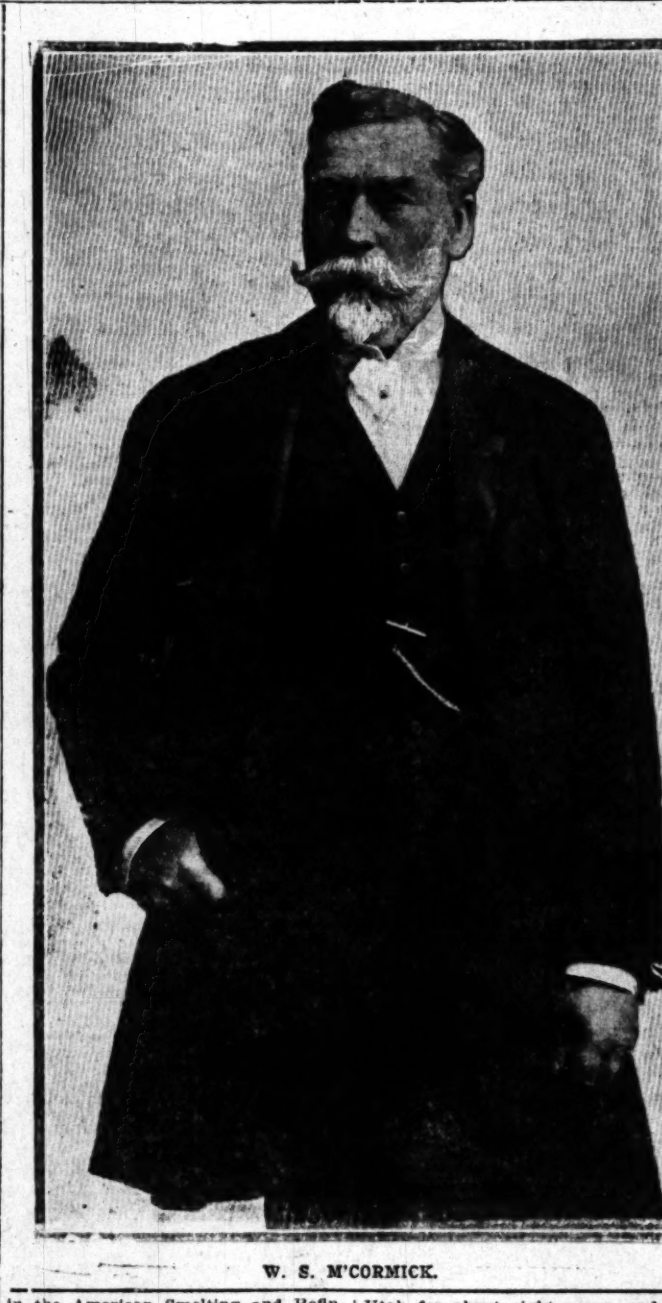
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W. S. McCORMICK.

In the American Smelting and Refining Company, which either owns or controls all of the big smelters of the United States. Then his more commercial holdings are extremely varied and valuable. In addition to being the head of the great Salt Lake banking firm which bears his name, he is president of the First National Bank of Logan, vice-president of the First National Bank of Nephi, director of the First National Bank of Park City, treasurer and director of the Silver King Mining Company, treasurer and director of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, president of the Gold Belt Water Company, and president of the Utah Cattle and Horse Land and Cattle Company of Idaho. He is likewise associated with numerous other business corporations, and is recognized as a pillar of strength in all undertakings that pertain to the industrial and commercial development of Salt Lake City and Utah. His money has been made along legitimate business lines, and few men of his financial standing have speculated so little. He is the owner of much valuable real estate property, and has proved and earned money. When he sees a bargain of this kind he takes it, but never buys where there is an element of doubt.

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FRANK KNOX.

A Financier With Varied Commercial Interests in Utah.

Almost every community has its enterprising and successful men of affairs. Salt Lake City is no exception to the rule. She has a large number of them. Cospicuous among them is Frank Knox, banker, miner and general business man. For the past ten years he has been identified with every forward step for the development of the resources of the city and the State. Mr. Knox is splendidly endowed by nature as well as by experience for a successful business career. His judgment is sound, his discrimination keen and his action prompt and decisive in all matters of moment. He is a native of Iowa, State that has furnished many influential citizens to the city of his adopted home, to which he came in 1890 and organized the National Bank of the Republic, which has a capital of \$200,000, a surplus of undivided profits of \$20,000 and deposits of \$1,500,000. The National Bank of the Republic is also the United States depository for Utah and one of the soundest and most prosperous institutions of the kind in the State. Its officers and directors have all made their way in the field of finance. The former are Frank Knox, president; George A. Lowe, vice-president; W. F. Adams, cashier. The directors are Frank Knox, George A. Lowe, J. C. Lynch, S. B. Miller, Henry Phillips, the Pittsburgh millionaire; O. S. Holmes, now erecting a magnificent new hotel in Los Angeles; Stephen Hays, James A. Murray, the Butte mining man; United States Senator Thomas Kearns of the great Silver King mine at Park City. Mr. Knox not only gives his personal time and attention to the direction of the affairs of the bank, but he devotes a great deal of time to the multitudinous business concerns with which he is associated and makes frequent trips east and west in the interest of his bank, which transacts a large amount of business for outside capitalists. Personally Mr. Knox is a very plain and cultured gentleman—whom it is over a pleasure to meet. He is yet in the prime of life and a well-preserved specimen of nature and energetic manhood, although he has been a hard worker from his youth. His knowledge of banks and banking is most thorough. He entered the First National Bank of Iowa when but sixteen years of age. In 1885 he went to Kansas and founded the National Bank of Kansas, and a number of other banks, all three of which were successful ventures. He was also one of the original incorporators of the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, the largest national

bank west of Chicago—an institution with more than \$20,000,000 of deposits. He disposed of all his eastern interests in 1893 and came to Utah the year following, and established the banking enterprise of which he is now the head. In addition to a very large ownership of stocks, bonds and other moneyed interests, he has large realty holdings and is identified with all matters of general public interest.

As an illustration of Mr. Knox's influence and prominence—when Congress last year voted \$500,000 for the erection of a Federal building in Salt Lake he was promptly chosen director of the building, and his bank designated as the depository for Federal funds in Utah. This was the only one of its kind in the history of the banking institution of which Mr. Knox was the head, but was likewise a successful career from opportunity, not only some of the members of President McKinley's Cabinet, but the President himself, and a number of United States Senators and Congressmen as well.

From this it would seem that Mr. Knox was something of a politician himself. But not so. His inclination does not run in that direction. Though he understands the science of civil government and takes a much deeper interest in public affairs than most men. He is simply an energetic, wide-awake business man who has carved out a successful career from opportunities and surroundings that have often been fraught with difficulties that require a bright and determined mind to grasp.

Among the big concerns with which Mr. Knox is identified, one of the banking business, is the Ajax Mining Company, of which he is president. This corporation has a capital of \$3,000,000 and is one of the big mining properties of the State. He is also a director in the Dexter Gold Mining Company of Tuscarora, Nev., a director in the great Daly-West at Park City, and of the New Mammoth Gold Mining Company of Bingham, as well as president of the Salt Lake Ice Company, the largest of its kind in the Rocky Mountain region.

For the past month Mr. Knox has been in New York and other financial centers of finance. During that period he has also spent considerable time in Washington, D. C., looking into the proper officials at the national capital. Mr. Knox is one of those who believe in the importance of the increasing importance of the State and has his eye on business in this direction. He is particularly interested in the Silver King mine at Park City, where, in the interest of the Mormon, he published in the early '90s a magazine called the Western World, where he is a Delegate to Congress from

make it a point to attend as carefully to deposits received by mail as to those deposited in person. Notwithstanding the withdrawals requested to be made as above described, the general impression is that the bank will at the end of the present year show a larger deposit than ever before in its history, and that at the same time will have a larger deposit than any other bank in the State. Mr. Knox was last year elected to the office of State Senator, and was re-elected in 1893. In this convention he was chairman of the Committee on Revenue and Taxation and Committee on Public Debt. Both of the articles in the Constitution framed by the committee referred to have limitations which are greater to the advantage of the people than those of the present constitution.

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ZION SAVINGS BANK.



eat Salt Lake

may suggest to other communities the establishment of a similar day for those who are now in the evening of life.

JOSEPH SMITH.

FOUNDER OF MORMON CHURCH.
Joseph Smith, Jr., the Mormon prophet and founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vt., December 23, 1805. He removed with his parents in 1815 to Palmyra, N. Y., and four years later the family settled at Manchester, N. Y. When a little more than 14 years of age he became intensely interested in religious matters, and the story goes that in answer to earnest prayer he was visited by two glorious personages, the Father and the Son, who informed him that the religious world had gone astray and that the true gospel should be restored. On September 22, 1827, he was permitted to obtain this record, deposited in metallic plates covered with hieroglyphics, which, by the gift and power of God and the use of the Urim and Thummim, he translated into the English language. This is known as the Book of Mormon. He was afterwards visited by several angelic personages, who conferred upon him divine authority. The church was organized April 6, 1830, with six members, and rapidly grew in numbers and influence. An important branch was organized at Kirtland, O., where a temple was built. In 1832 a number of Latter-Day Saints made a colony at Nauvoo, Ill., where the church commenced to gather there. Persecutions followed, mobs assembled, the Mormons were driven from Jackson County, Mo., and then from Illinois. In 1846 they were driven from Nauvoo, Ill., and migrated to the Great Salt Lake valley, where they founded the city of Salt Lake City. It is the creation of C. E. Bailey, the nation's first and only president of the American Salt Lake City. The figure representing President Brigham Young, which surmounts the big shaft, was first exhibited in the World's Fair in Chicago. The surrounding figures constitute an Indian, a negro and a pioneer and his family.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.

with the names of 147 persons commencing the pioneer vanguard which entered the Salt Lake valley on July 24, 1847. The grave is marked as the resting place of the prophet and is the most sacred spot in the city.

OLD FOLKS' DAY.
The "old folks' day" is a distinctive feature of the Mormon community, and is held annually on the first day of the month of May. It is a day when the old people of the community are honored and their services are appreciated. The day is held in the afternoon, and is a time when the old people are given a special place of honor and are treated to a special meal. The day is a time when the old people are given a special place of honor and are treated to a special meal.

THE ANGEL MORNING.
The "Angel Morning" is a day when the old people of the community are honored and their services are appreciated. The day is held in the afternoon, and is a time when the old people are given a special place of honor and are treated to a special meal. The day is a time when the old people are given a special place of honor and are treated to a special meal.

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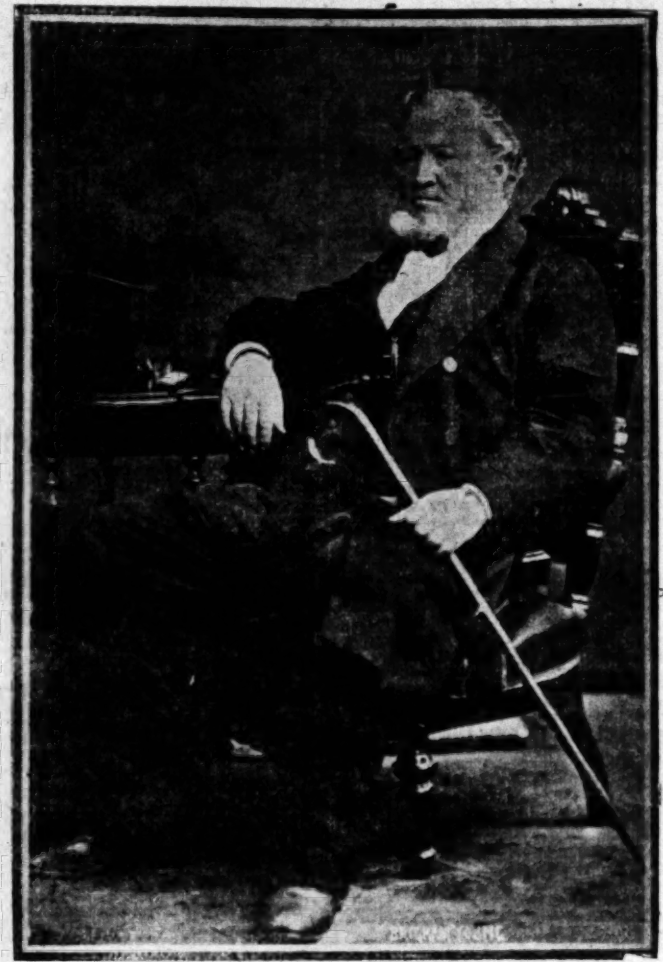
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BRIGHAM YOUNG.

of people who had embraced the faith taught by the prophet which had penetrated to foreign lands, as well as to every State in the Union. His was a most remarkable career, and he was certainly one of the celebrities of the nineteenth century. His followers ascribed to him a life of holiness and of God, one of the greatest that ever dwelt on earth.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

AN ENTERPRISING CHURCHMAN.
Brigham Young, who became successor to Joseph Smith as the prophet and president of the Mormon church, was born June 1, 1801, in Wintingham, Vt. After receiving a common-school education, he became a skillful joiner, painter and glazier. When twenty-two years of age he joined the Methodist church. In 1825 he removed to Mendon, N. Y., where in the spring of 1829 he first saw a copy of the Book of Mormon. He subsequently went to Columbia, Pa., to investigate Mormonism. He was baptized into the church April 13, 1832, when he was also ordained an elder. In September, 1832, he met Joseph Smith for the first time, at Kirtland, O., where he received a divine testimony that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God, who predicted that the time would come when he would lead the church. He performed missions in Canada and various parts of the United States, baptizing many persons, and was ordained one of the twelve apostles February 14, 1835. He was a strong supporter of the Mormon prophet through all the troubles and persecutions of those times. On March 13, 1840, he sailed from New York with others on a mission to England, where he performed a great missionary work, and returned to America in a little over a year from that time. At the death of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, being the president of the twelve apostles, was chosen with the twelve to preside over the church. He conducted the exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo, which commenced February 4, 1846, and gathered about four thousand souls on the banks of the Missouri River. He placed the place now known as Council Bluffs. There he fitted out the Mormon battalion of 500 men, who marched to Mexico under the flag of the United States, to aid in the war with that country. He started with a company of pioneers on April 7, 1847, to cross the great plains through an uninhabited country for the Rocky Mountains, where Joseph Smith had predicted his people would establish themselves in power and influence. The company consisted of 143 men, three women and two children. They arrived in the valley of the Great Salt Lake July 21 of the same year, and settled on the spot which Brigham Young had seen in vision when on the Missouri River. He laid out the city, directed the various enterprises, engaged in a number of manufacturing and mercantile concerns, colonized different valleys, showing where the best spots were for towns, farms, etc. He became Governor of Utah by appointment of President Fillmore and again by President Pierce, played the building of the Temple and Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, and other temples at different points in the Territory; also numerous meeting-houses, as well as factories and other places of industry. He conducted for many miles of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and was manager in the building of the Utah Central, Utah Southern and Utah Northern railroads, also in the construction of a telegraph line connecting the principal towns and cities of Utah. He founded the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, the Brigham Young College at Logan, and other educational institutions. He preached to and directed the labors of the people gathered up from many lands, and devoted his life to their interests. He died in Salt Lake City August 29, 1877, greatly beloved and lamented.

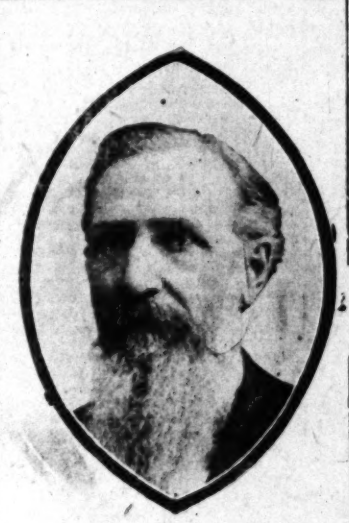
LORENZO SNOW.

PRESIDENT OF MORMON CHURCH.
Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Mormon Church, succeeding Wilford Woodruff, who succeeded John Taylor, was born at Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, April 2, 1814. He was educated at Marietta, O., and when 21 years of age entered Oberlin College. Desiring a higher education than that attainable there, he left in 1834, intending to go to some eastern college. He visited Kirtland, O., and became acquainted with the prophet, Joseph Smith, becoming converted to Mormonism. His aspirations up to that time were of a military character, and but for this meeting he might have become famous as a soldier, as he possessed the marked qualifications of a military leader. But this conversion turned the tide of his ambition, and he was soon engaged in traveling "without purse and scrip" as a missionary. He passed through all the privations and perils attending the persecutions of the church. In 1840 he went to Great Britain, where he labored with great success, and returned in charge of 250 converts. Surviving in Nauvoo in the spring of 1842, he had been commissioned in 1842 a lieutenant in the Ohio State Militia, and had obtained a commission as a school-teacher in that State. He was, therefore, elected a captain in the Nauvoo Legion and also took charge of the Nauvoo Grammar School. When Joseph Smith was killed and the Saints were driven from Nauvoo, he was in the vanguard of the people who moved to the West, but was delayed through illness, and did not reach Salt Lake City until 1848, when he conducted a train of 100 wagons over the plains. He was actively engaged in the work of colonizing and building up Utah. He was elected a member of the Utah Legislature in 1852, and was returned to every subsequent session until 1857. During these three terms he was President of the Legislative Council. In October, 1849, he went on a mission to Europe, where he published the "Book of Mormon" and several works in the Italian language, and sent missionaries into other lands, laboring diligently himself for about three years. In 1855 he founded Brigham City, celebrated for a cooperative system, of which he was the head, comprising forty-one industrial branches, comfortably sustaining a very large population. In 1864 he went on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, where he spent his last days in dying. In the presidential election of 1892, he was elected President of the church. Joseph F. Smith was retained as second counselor in the first presidency, as he was when President Lorenzo Snow became the head of the church. He is a man of great force of character, a strict disciplinarian, and regarded by the Mormon people with the highest esteem, and as a tower of strength in all the affairs of the church.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

SECOND COUNSELOR OF CHURCH.
Joseph Fielding Smith, second counselor in the presidency of the Mormon Church, was born at Far West, Mo., November 13, 1835, and is a nephew of the prophet Joseph Smith. His father, Hyrum Smith, was imprisoned at the time of his birth on account of his religion, and his mother was driven from her home. As a child he passed through the great persecutions of the Latter Day Saints, and when they were expelled from

Nauvoo, he drove an ox team most of the way to winter quarters, which he reached in 1846. He crossed the plains to Salt Lake in 1848, and with his widowed mother endured the hardships of pioneer life. In April, 1854, he went on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, where he acquired the language in about six weeks, and labored about three years and a half and presiding over the Maui, Kohala, Hilo and Molokai conferences of the church. He was an active and tenacious member of the High Council in October of that year. He was called on a mission to Great Britain in April, 1858, and there presided over the Leeds, Sheffield, Hull and Lancashire conferences, and visited Denmark and France. In March, 1861, he went again to the Sandwich Islands, where he presided over the mission, and after his return was engaged in the office of the church historian. He presided as a member of the High Council, and also of the Territorial Legislature. On July 1, 1866, he was ordained an apostle, and on October 8, 1867, entered the Council of the Twelve Apostles. In February 1874, he went to Great Britain, where he was placed in charge of all the branches of the church in Europe, and traveled in England, Germany, Switzerland and France. In 1877 he once more went to England on a mission to preside over the churches in Europe, but was recalled at the death of President Brigham Young. He then labored for a time in the Eastern States, and in October, 1880, was chosen by President



JOSEPH F. SMITH.

John Taylor as his second counselor. In the session of 1882 he presided over the council of the Utah Legislature, and also over the constitutional convention of that year. When Wilford Woodruff succeeded to the presidency of the church, Joseph F. Smith was retained as second counselor in the first presidency, as he was when President Lorenzo Snow became the head of the church. He is a man of great force of character, a strict disciplinarian, and regarded by the Mormon people with the highest esteem, and as a tower of strength in all the affairs of the church.



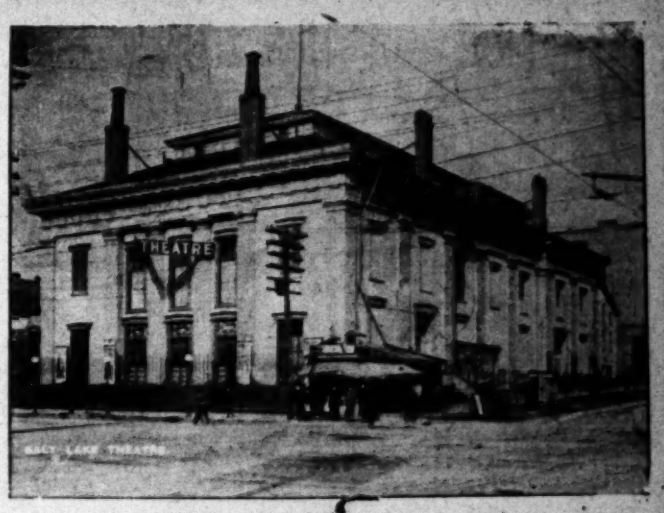
LORENZO SNOW.

President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Days.

EPITOME OF "MORMON" DOCTRINES.

[The following outline of the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—commonly called "Mormon" Church—is furnished The Times by Charles W. Penrose, editor of the Desert News, and is published without comment.]
Following is a brief epitome of the doctrines and order of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which was organized in the State of New York by authority and commandment of Almighty God, on the 6th day of April, 1830.

The first principle of our church and of revealed religion is faith. We believe in God, the Father, and His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost. The Father is a glorified and perfect person, and Jesus Christ, the Son, is in His express image and likeness. One is an individual as much as the other. Each is a spirit clothed with a spiritual, yet tangible, and glorified body. Spirit is substance, not immateriality. It is eternal in its essence, and so are the Father and the Son. The Holy Spirit is not a personage of tabernacle, but an influence that pervades all things and extends throughout the vast domain of space, which is boundless and occupied by limitless elements, and that Spirit, proceeding from the presence of God, gives life and light to



BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PLAYHOUSE.

all things animate, and is the power by which they are governed, and by which the Father and the Son are everywhere present. Man is a dual being, also in the image of God, who is the Father of his spirit and the creator of his body. Jesus was the first born in the spirit, and the only-begotten in the flesh. All men and women are the sons and daughters of God, and Jesus is their elder brother. By obedience to His gospel in all things, mankind through the redemption He has wrought, may be exalted with Him as joint heirs to the eternal inheritance of the sons of God and become like Him and reign with Him in the ineffable presence forever.

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Faith in God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost leads to the second principle of the gospel, which is repentance. That is, conviction of sin, regret for its commission and reformation by turning away from it, by ceasing to do evil and beginning and continuing to do well. Repentance leads to remission of sins, which comes through baptism administered by one having authority, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Baptism is the likeness of a burial, succeeded by a birth. Becoming dead to sin by repentance, the believer is buried in the liquid grave and brought forth from the womb of waters, thus being born of water to a new life in Christ Jesus. The repentant believer, thus baptized, obtains the remission of sins through the shedding of Christ's blood. He who knew no sin died that sinners might be saved by obedience to His commandments. He did that for them which they could not do themselves; what they are able to do is required of them, in order that they may receive the benefits of His atonement.

Thus cleansed from sin, the new-born disciple is prepared to receive the Holy Ghost. The fourth principle is the bestowal of that gift, by the laying on of hands of men called and ordained of God to that office in His name. Born of the water and of the Spirit, the regenerated soul becomes a member of Christ's church, and is entitled to such spiritual gifts as he or she may deserve and obtain through the exercise of faith. Some of these are wisdom, knowledge, prophecy, visions, speaking in tongues, interpretation of tongues, discerning of spirits, healing the sick, etc., etc. All the manifestations of the power of God enjoyed by former times may be and are enjoyed in the church in latter times.

The gift of the Holy Ghost opens the avenue to all intelligence. That Spirit guides into all truth and shows things to come. It is the Comforter and the Revealer. It bears witness of the Father and the Son, and brings mortals into communion with them and into union with one another. It is the true light given to every one coming into the world, but is bestowed and manifested in a higher and fuller degree when conferred as a gift to the baptized, repentant believer.

No person has the right to baptize or lay on hands or administer any ordinance of the church, unless he is called of God and ordained to act in the name of Deity. The commission given to the apostles of old does not confer any authority upon men in this age. It was for them alone upon whom it was bestowed, and those whom they were inspired and directed to ordain to the same power. Without divine commission now, there can be no divine authority today. Without that authority all religious ordinances are null and void. Only that which is sealed on earth by those now authorized is sealed and recognized in heaven.

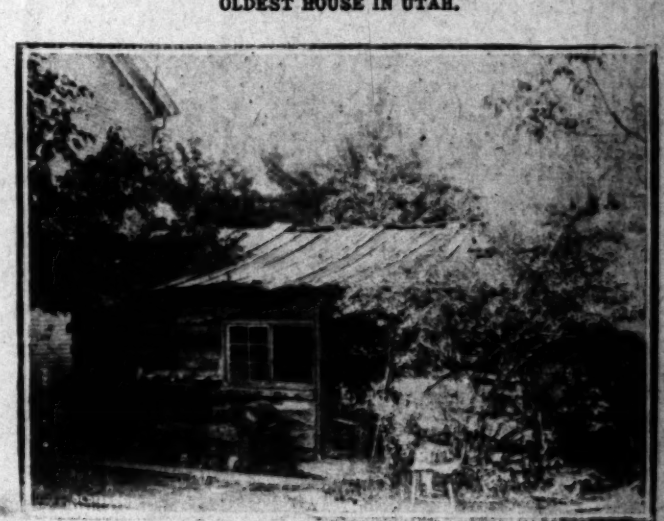
THE APOSTASY.

When the apostles and Christ were killed and their immediate successors departed, the disciples were tortured and slain, and gradually darkness came over the world and pagan institutions were mingled with the rites and order of the church, until the apostolic authority and the true Christian spirit and doctrine were entirely subverted. Reformers that were subsequently introduced merely lopped off some evils and made some improvements, but did not and could not restore the authority and power of the primitive Christian church and priesthood. Sects have multiplied and religious forms have been brought forth according to the notions of men, until all Christendom is divided against itself, and the wisdom and power of the primitive Christian church is lost. The living word of God for a guide, and the infallible opinions of the mortals as to the meaning of the dead letter of ancient scriptures.

THE RESTORATION.

In these latter days the Father and the Son have appeared and revealed anew the gospel. Angels have minis-

OLDEST HOUSE IN UTAH.



This is a photograph of the oldest house in Utah. It was built in 1847, or shortly after the arrival of the pioneers. It is a typical residence of that period and stands today near the center of the city in first-class state of preservation.

tered to man. John the Baptist brought to earth the authority of the lesser or Aaronic priesthood which he held when in mortality. Peter, James and John have conferred their keys of apostleship received under the hands of Jesus of Nazareth, and the power and authority of the higher or Melchizedek priesthood. Elijah the prophet and others of the ancients have bestowed the keys they held, and they are all in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Under that authority the church has been built up after the original pattern and with the same spirit, ordinances, gifts and blessings. Joseph Smith was the instrument in the hands of the Lord to commence the work of restitution, and open the last dispensation, that of "the fullness of times." He received the divine authority under the hands of those heavenly messengers. He, by revelation and commandment, ordained others. Today there are on earth apostles, prophets, evangelists, elders, bishops, priests, teachers and deacons, divinely called and authorized to teach and administer the things of the kingdom of heaven, and the power of God attends their ministrations.

REDEMPTION OF THE DEAD.

The living may be baptized for the dead. One who has received the ordinances of the gospel can stand as proxy for departed ancestors, who will receive the benefit of the earthly ordinance if they have been obedient to the spirit. As the spirit of Christ preached to the spirits in prison while He was in the flesh, and as He, the servant, bearing His authority, preach "to the dead" after finishing their earthly journey, so He will be for and in behalf of the dead as administered in temples built after a pattern revealed from heaven. Thus the living become saviors to the dead, for as Jesus the captain of their salvation. The resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth was "the first fruit of them that sleep." All persons who have breathed the breath of life will also be raised from the dead, receiving their bodies again as He did. But every one in his own order. Those who have put on Christ by obeying His gospel will be Christ's at His coming, and will be

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CALIFORNIA

The San Whose
Dr. A. B. C.
Biographical Sketch
of the California
to the California

Although California
of petroleum for
the extent and value
deposits were not dis-
covered until a few
years ago, it is not ap-
preciated that the
oil which is the basis
of the modern indus-
try was first discovered
in California. As the
oil, which is the basis
of the modern indus-
try, was first discovered
in California, it is not
appreciated that the
oil which is the basis
of the modern indus-
try was first discovered
in California.

Careful calculations
show that the value of
the oil in California is
about \$1,000,000,000. It
is estimated that the
oil in California is
worth \$1,000,000,000.

THE MAN AND THE
OIL. The man who
discovered the oil in
California was a man
of great energy and
vision. He was a man
who saw the future of
California and who was
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STRICTLY HONOR-
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try.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.
The prophet of the
nineteenth century
was a man of great
energy and vision. He
was a man who saw
the future of the
world and who was
willing to risk his life
and fortune for the
oil which was the basis
of the modern indus-
try.

GOV. HEBER M. WELLS.
The man who was
governor of the state
of Utah was a man
of great energy and
vision. He was a man
who saw the future of
the state and who was
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also speaks of the gradual apostasy of
the people and the woes that came
upon them through transgression.
The Book of Mormon does not take
the place of the Bible, but is a
complement to it, and corroborates it
in many particulars. It is the record
of the dealings of God with His
people in this western land, separated from
the other hemisphere, and thus unknown
to its inhabitants.

THE LATTER-DAY PROPHET.
Joseph Smith, from time to time re-
ceived revelations from God, by His
voice, by the ministrations of angels,
by visions, and by the inspiration of
the Holy Ghost. Many of these are
published in the Book of Doctrine and
Covenants, and in the Pearl of Great
Price, and those with the Book of
Mormon and the Bible, are the written
standards of doctrine and discipline of
the church.

THE BISHOP'S EXODUS.
After the death of the prophet and
apostle, the church was driven out of
Illinois, and proceeded to Iowa, where
winter quarters were established on
the banks of the Missouri River. The
members of the church, men, women
and children, were united in the United
States, and marched into Mexico, ac-
complishing an unparalleled journey,
and leaving the body of the people in
an Indian country. In 1847, the pioneers,
led by President Brigham Young, num-
bering in all three women and two
children, traveled across the plains and
mountains with teams, and on foot,
and reached the spot where Salt Lake
City now stands, July 24, 1847.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.
The Territory of Utah was organized
by the act of Congress approved Sep-
tember 9, 1850. Brigham Young was
appointed Governor, and after serving
four years was reappointed. Other
prominent Mormons were appointed or
elected to civil offices. Almost the en-
tire population were of that faith. This
gave rise to the idea that church and
State were united in Utah, but as a
matter of fact, the church and the
Territory were always distinct, and
the church was never a part of the
Territory.

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THOUSAND-MILE TREE.

One of the historic landmarks of
Utah is the "Thousand-Mile Tree," in
Weber Canyon. This was the name
given it by reason of the fact that it
is just one thousand miles west of the
point on the Missouri River where the
"Mormon" pioneers commenced their
memorable march to the "Promised
Land," a march that is without paral-
lel in the world's history.

CELESTIAL MARRIAGE.
The doctrine of celestial, that is, eter-
nal, marriage, however, is still a fea-
ture of the Mormon faith. By the au-
thority vested in the head of the church,
which is sealed on earth is sealed in
heaven, and the man and woman
united under that authority in an
everlasting covenant, are joined over-
ever. Such was the marriage of Adam
and Eve before death came by sin.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT.
The government of the Church of
Christ devolves upon those who have
been divinely appointed to the pres-
idency and constitute the body of the
church, in which all things are to be
done. At the head is the prophet, seer
and revelator, with two counselors. These
three constitute the first presidency,
which is the governing body of the church.
The prophet is the head of the church,
and the counselors are his assistants.

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aided over by three of their number,
constitute the high council of the organ-
ization of the lesser brotherhood.
Apostles, sevens, high priests and
elders may preach, baptize and lay on
hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost,
and perform any duty of the Aaronic
priesthood, as the greater includes the
less. Bishops and priests may preach,
teach and baptize for the remission of
sins, but cannot confer the Holy Ghost
by the laying on of hands.

MEMBERS RESIDING IN A GIVEN LOCALITY
form a ward. A number of wards,
several of which are within a county,
are organized into a Stake of Zion, pre-
sided over by three high priests. A
high council is chosen by the members
of the stake, and is composed of twelve
priests, constitutes an ecclesiastical
tribunal, to which appeals may be
made by the members of the stake.
It is presided over by the stake
president, who have jurisdiction over
the members of the stake, and who are
also the civil officers of the stake.

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MAYOR EZRA THOMPSON.

Mayor Ezra Thompson of Salt Lake
City is 50 years of age, and is ex-
periencing his first real taste of politi-
cal life, as the head of the chief city
of Utah, though he has been a partici-
pant in it to a modified degree some
years ago. He is a well-to-do busi-
ness man, and is interested in oil-
well properties at Los Angeles.

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31, 1899, in the seven counties of South-
ern California, was about one hundred
thousand. Much of this is the high-
est class agricultural and horticultural
freight known to railroading, the most
of the commodities of \$300 per car
and upward.

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provement, and no time has been
better than the present to
advise of the opportunity
which is now before us. It is
our own silk industry, and
that perhaps in the future
dependence upon the silk
country more than fifty
dollars, challenges us to a
silk industry.

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STEAM PUMPS,

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Fire Clay,
Machinists

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AMERICA'S DEAD SEA.

A Great Inland Bathing Resort.

The Great Salt Lake, the remnant of a
body of water which at one time oc-
cupied the entire valley of the Great
Salt Lake, is a most interesting and
valuable inland sea. It is a body of
water which is not only a source of
water for the people of the valley, but
also a source of water for the people of
the world.

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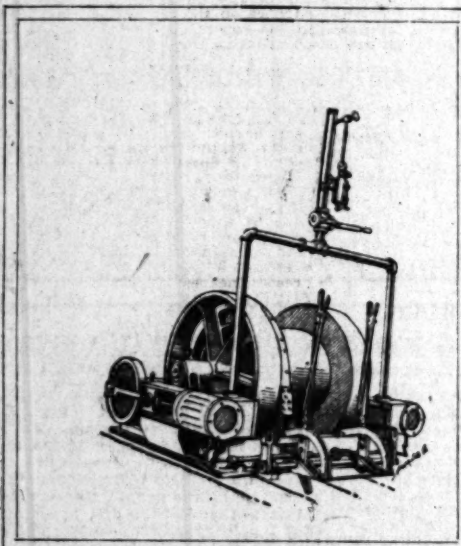
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Los Angeles, California, and Salt Lake City, Utah.

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This magnificent eight-story, fire-proof hotel on the corner of Fourth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Cal., will be opened about December 1st, 1901, by G. S. HOLMES, Prop., "Knutsford" Hotel, Salt Lake City.

Best furnished.
Finest equipped.
Trained service.
Elegant appointments.
Menu unexcelled.
An artistic, refined home for travelers.

Write for Literature.

TOURISTS

And others going Eastward will find that a stop off of a few days at Salt Lake City can be most pleasantly spent. The "Knutsford" is the only new Fire-Proof Hotel for the better class of trade in the city. Every place of interest is near by this hotel. Do not be misled, but check your baggage direct to the "Knutsford," Salt Lake City.

N.B.—An interesting illustrated booklet on Zion will be mailed to any one addressing "G. S. HOLMES, Prop., Salt Lake City.



The Knutsford, Salt Lake City.

AMERICA'S DEAD SEA.

Great Inland Bathing Resort.

Great Salt Lake, the remnant of a sea which at one time occupied many of the valleys of the inter-mountain country, "Lake Bonneville," is a veritable inland sea. Years before the Mormon pioneers entered the valley of Utah, and long before civilized man set foot within their wild and desolate domain, queer stories were told concerning it and the wonderful power its waters contained. As early as 1693 a French nobleman and explorer named La Hontan collected from the Indian tribes of the Mississippi valley of this mysterious sea which nestled in the desolate silence of the everlasting hills. His information was published in England in 1735; but the data was indefinite and of little value. In 1778 a Spanish explorer named Escalante, while exploring the unknown west for new routes to the Pacific, entered the "Great Basin" and from Indian tribes heard in detail the weird stories of this sea and its briny waters, though there is no record of his ever having visited it. Probably no historian will ever be able to tell who the first white man was to set foot on the shores of this world-famous lake. In the early days of the last century trappers frequently visited it but little was actually known concerning it until after the advent of the Mormon pioneers, since which time its wonders and virtues have been heralded to the world. Just now it is attracting much attention. This subject Dr. Talmage, Utah's leading scientist, has recently written:

"The Great Salt Lake today is an object of very general interest, attracting as it does the attention of scientists, geologists, and curiosity-seekers alike. In the popular mind it holds a place as one of the strongest natural curiosities, and as the site of attractive bathing resort. To the chemist this considerable body of water represents a practically inexhaustible reservoir of valuable material awaiting the potent processes of manufacturing industry. To the geologist it appears as the exposed remains of an ancient sea, with the fossil evidence of its past history preserved in the deposits and fragments of its abandoned shores. The sediments of its desiccated bottom, a fair measure of accuracy, and the events characterizing its various epochs may be determined by the study of its fluctuations accounts of its marvelous climatic changes through which the region of Great Basin has passed."

It is generally known, the Great Salt Lake is the largest inland water body within the United States. It lies in the central part of the State, between the parallels 111.3 and 113.2 degrees longitude and 39.5 and 41.5 degrees latitude. The frequent fluctuations incident to climatic variations and other conditions of change, are so inconstant, and the recent surveys of the water surface must discrepancies. In general the present dimensions have been determined as follows: Average length, 33 miles; average width, 50 miles; total surface, 2,322 square miles. The altitude of the lake surface is 4,200 feet above sea-level; and this fact results to the investigator, for the first time, a height of general conditions of the atmosphere throughout the region, whose persistent underestimation of distance may be either deceiving or annoying. From any convenient point of vantage the observer looking over the lake as a glassy continuation of the valley floor, with

mountain-walled backgrounds, which are broken on the central part of the western shore where the Great Salt Lake Desert and the lake itself have a margin in common. Rising from the water surface are precipitous islands, appearing in the true character of mountain peaks and ranges, the lower part of the masses being submerged. Of these water-girt mountain bodies, Antelope and Stansbury islands are the largest. The others are Carington, Fremont, Gunnison, Dolphin, Mud, Hat or Egg islands, and Strong's Knob. The islands appear as continuations of the mountain ranges which diversify the contiguous land area, and an examination of their structure confirms this inference. At present, communication between mainland and islands is effected by boat; though at low water periods, Antelope and Stansbury islands have been accessible by fording. Limited

areas of the larger islands are under cultivation, and the regions have long been utilized as pasture lands. Some discoveries of mineralized deposits have been reported from the lake-washed mountains but thus far no profitable mining for metals has been accomplished. The tiny hill whose summit rises from the briny water as a rocky knoll, known as Hat or Egg island, is the principal rookery of the feathered frequenters of the lake. These congregating during the breeding season thousands of pelicans and gulls, and when they depart they are accompanied by the new generation of their kind, in uncounted numbers. A visit to this life of nests at the proper time reveals the spectacle of great flocks of half-fed pelicans, awaiting the arrival of their fisher-parents, or ravenously devouring the scaly contents of the parental pouches. The fish thus supplied are

caught by the old birds at the mouths of the fresh water streams which feed the lake reservoir. On the islands, which for ages have been monopolized by the birds as a nesting-ground, great deposits of guano have accumulated; and this material is now utilized as a valuable fertilizer. The rivers which feed the lake all enter it on the eastern side; they depend upon the supplies furnished by the Wahatch and Uintah mountains. Of these streams the most important are the Jordan, which brings down from the south the surplus waters of Utah Lake, the Weber, and the Bear. Besides there are several small streams locally designated as creeks, which deliver a moderate contribution during high-water seasons. Generally, however, the lower portions of the creek-beds are dry, the water having been diverted at higher levels for irrigation purposes. From the west no

streams reach the lake, the few that rise on this side losing themselves in the desert plain or disappearing entirely through evaporation. The scenic stories for which the lake region is mostly famed depend not alone on mountain heights, or valley floor, neither on water expanse nor island cameos; not on one nor two nor all of these combined, pleasing though the combination be; these are but the canvas on which nature paints with a richness beyond the colors of purely earthly origin. 'Tis when the sunbeams fall in the freshening dawn, or when the orb of day is sinking in the west, that the landscape and the water blaze forth with tints and shades which the artist strives in vain to catch and imitate. A description of such a scene is a fit theme for the poet. The picture ought to be attempted by the master-hand alone. But the poet, frail as the

rest of us, may substitute his witchery of rhythm and rhyme for the actual harmonies of the desert scene and the painter may intrude his ideal into the picture. The truth here declared in nature's language and colors call for no embellishments. I trust rather the scientific observer, whose love for the beautiful, while no whit less than that professed and held by his brothers, poet and painter, is kept within the bounds of truthful decorum. During the last few years the lake has receded rapidly and bathing resorts that were in deep water not long ago are now left high and dry on the exposed shores. Time and again the question has arisen as to whether or not it will completely disappear from the face of the earth as did its predecessor, Lake Bonneville. The consensus of opinion seems to have been in that direction; but recently a government expert in the person of J. H. Murdoch promul-

gated the following theory to the satisfaction of many citizens, after having given the subject the closest attention for the past two years: "The climate of the Great Salt Lake Basin is not changing. The average precipitation for the next fifty years will agree very closely with the average for the past fifty years. Periods of heavy precipitation will occur again and following them the lake will rise to about the same levels reached by it in the past."

A bath in the Great Salt Lake! Who can describe the pleasure of its exhilarating effects? Strangers who visit Utah and plunge into the water which disports themselves along its sandy beaches are never forgetful. A regular inhabitant would consider him self deprived of a great boon were it to be denied this unquestioned privilege. Bathing was always a favorite pastime with the early settlers, and the Great Salt Lake was back in the 80's as now, the place to which the always repaired for abatement. The was, of course, no great pavilion, pier, nor any of the many conveniences found today, but the water was clear, the beach smooth and the air invigorating. There was no railroad to carry out the excursionists, a thousand at a trip, but the people enjoyed it all the same. Parties would be made up, lunch baskets filled, teams hitched, wagons loaded, and a start made. Black rock, just east of Gin field, was then the most popular site. The top of the main lower 130 feet above the surface of the water. The architecture is Moorish, and dome-shaped roof is almost a count part of the roof of the Tabernacles. The upper floor is conceded to be the largest inclosed dancing hall without the support of columns. Pillars in existence, and a thousand couples can easily glide over its smooth surface at the same time without being crowded. Extending from the sides of the main building, far into the lake, are its great arms, with bath-houses by the hundred, of which are fully equipped with showers, baths and complete toilet. From the passageway between the rows of bathhouses there are several flights of stairs leading down into the lake, and when the bather is once in the water and lying on his back, sitting on the surface of the brine, without any effort whatever, it is a sensation that must be realized to be appreciated. During the summer season Saltair beach is the most popular resort in the West, and every day the sands of people from almost every part of the world may be seen on the villon or floating on the crest of waves enjoying a bath, the like of which is not to be had at any of bathing resort on this continent. In addition to the bathing there are numerous special attractions provided for the amusement and entertainment of the visitors and patrons of this resort. A visit to Salt Lake City without spending at least an afternoon at Saltair is incomplete.



VIEW OF THE GREAT PAVILION, DANCING FLOOR SALT AIR PAVILION.

PAVILION ENTRANCE SALT AIR, BATHING AT SALT AIR BEACH.

to park in the
New Beach Ave. and
and most respectable
Rooms, per day
Any national bank in
Hickman of Los Angeles
Proprietor.

SONOMA COUNTY, CALIF.
lease; Full Crops; Six
son's address—
A COUNTY BOARD OF
California.

CHANGES OF VENUE ORDERED.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P. M. 1
SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The Su-
preme Court today granted a new trial
George Sauter, convicted of mur-
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Harry at Salinas.
The appeal to the Supreme Court was

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SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The Supreme Court today granted a new trial George Guesser, convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Harry Parley at Salinas. The appeal to the Supreme Court was

FOR 200 years the members of the Amasa Society, in Iowa, have not changed their strange mode of life. This queer community will be described in the Times Magazine the coming Sunday.

"THE BATTLESHIP OHIO" will be the subject of an article written by a naval expert for the Times Magazine of the coming Sunday.

are seemingly converted into translucent stuff, and the whole appears a resplendent, glowing shaft of malachite, green and downy yellow.

For 20 years the members of the American Society in Toronto have not changed their strong mode of life. This queer community will be described in the Times magazine.

The giant-powder house at Niagara Falls provides the display. It produces 5000 tons of powder annually. The enormous work of 250,000 men, to be carried over twenty miles in metallic cubes, in

of Russia.

FOR 20 years the members of the American Society in Toronto have not changed their strong mode of life. This queer community will be described in the Times magazine.

"THE SECOND TRUTH" is the peculiar title of a most interesting story of life in Siberia, written by N. M. Sabud, M.D., a native of Russia.

FOR 30 years the members of the Amn Society, in Iowa, have not changed the strange mode of life. This queer community will be described in the Times Magazine coming Sunday.

"THE BATTLESHIP OHIO" will be the subject of an article written by a naval expert in the Times Magazine of the coming Sunday.

Lydia Pinkham's Compound, reg. \$1; at65c
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, reg. \$1; at50c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, reg. \$1; at50c
Paine's Celery Compound, reg. \$1; at50c
Swift's Specific, \$1.75 size; "Owl" price\$1.15

pay all the
N. THIRD ST.
ery Building

Gasoline Stoves.
 stores in the city. Prices \$1.30 up.
 H. GUYOT, 414 S. Spring.

Haupt, Ivade & Co.		The most wonderful Cardiovascular and Spinal
900 Cal. Challenge.....	\$600	Tonic for the Sexual Organs of both sexes.
7700 Cal. Chgo.....	\$40.00	The Mexican Remedy for diseases of the
1800 Hartford & Boston.....	\$30.00	Kidney and Bladder. Sells on its own merits.
1900 Pennant.....	\$20.00	W. R. K. A. F. S. B. H. U. N. E. A. R. I. T.
All Guaranteed.		323 Mark et street, S. F. - (Send for circular)

CONSUMPTION CURED
By DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD, 418 1/2 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Sane-
torium at Pasadena for throat and lung trouble exclusively. Write for literature.

Papers by Experts and Specialists. Six Courses of Study.

were obliged to go the other eight miles through the woods, where we wandered two hours without finding guide or path. Fortunately, a straggling black came up with us, and we engaged him as a guide; but woods are

Massachusetts men were Federalists in an astonishing degree and hated Jefferson with all the hatred possible in good, narrow, bigoted people for one whom they believed an impious rascal. But the townspeople of Cheshire, in

realized that they were mastering him in spite of himself.

"I can not forget!" he said. "I must see her again, and win her forgiveness. She can not have forgotten the old days, or she would not have written this."

There came to him a great longing to hear her voice, to feel her hand soft and cool, on his forehead, as he used to lay it long ago, when he was tired or discouraged and came to him for sympathy.

He was roused from his reverie by the entrance of the office boy, bearing a card.

"Lady for Miss King, sir."

"Bring her in here," he said, without glancing at the card which told


the stomach pump, but Spence objects on the ground that a motor key who could drink half a pint horse liniment and bob up smiling might also eat the stomach pump.

THAT the North Pole is not stationary, is constantly moving about, will be a surprise to many. The results of the forthcoming Sunday will tell of the investigation being made by government scientists, and surprising results.

"THE BATTLESHIP OHIO" will be the subject of an article written by a naval expert in the Times Magazine of the coming Sunday.

FOR 200 years the members of the Am. Society, in Iowa, have not changed the strange idea of the "Great Seal of the United States" as described in the Times Magazine of the coming Sunday.

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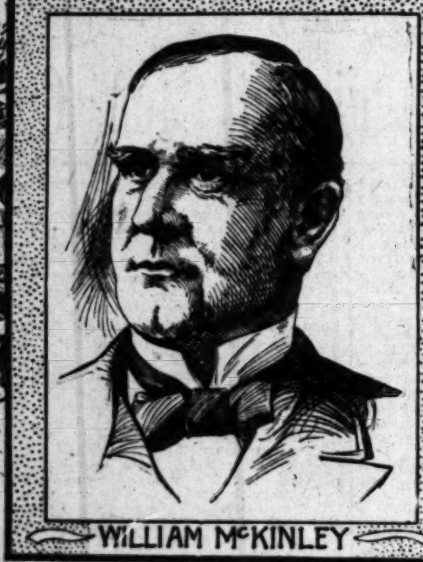
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journalism. **THE TIMES IS NOT** the disseminator of scandalous literature. **THE TIMES IS NOT** given over to the advocacy of strange political doctrines. **THE TIMES IS NOT** a corrupting influence in the disturbing factor in social life.

AND THAT'S WHY

...line of the drive.
...party will be taken as far as
...ston, which will be the first
...California to be viewed by the
...of honor. Returning on Main
...up Oak to Poll, up Poll to, F
...to the Plaza.
DRESS AT THE PLAZA.
...reform has been built at
...insurance to the schoolhouse. T
...will be escorted through t

[illegible]



WILLIAM MCKINLEY

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

JUPITER PLUVIUS.

The Rain God Joins In the Decorating.

What ho, my boys! do you see the hills
And the fields are turning brown,
And the trees and the streets are grimy and gray,
Down there in the Angel town?

We must help the people to decorate,
If the last of our clouds is spent;
We must set the town in a frame of green
For the love of the President!

What ho, my boys! bring up some lakes
And sprinkle them over the skies,
Let fall the pumps down into the deep
And pump till the seas arise!

Open the gates of the balmy West
And let the clouds pour out
With their infinite tramp and their lightning spears
And the roar of their thunder shout!

How ho, my boys! veer the winds
From under the wide, wide skies;
They must spread the rains over all the Coast
Where the Town of the Angels lies!

Enough, my boys! call off the clouds
For the world is washed and clean,
And the Town of the Angels shimmers and shines
Like a gem in a rim of green!

RAPHAEL MERILL.

LA FIESTA BEGAN.

ILLUMINATIONS

Business Streets of Los Angeles
Decorated with Electric Sparks
and the Fun of the Fiesta.

From the Times, Wednesday, May 9.
The city of Los Angeles was
glittering with lights of
brass and gold when the
Fiesta began last night for
the first time since the
city was founded.

At 8 o'clock last night and for
the first time since the
city was founded, the
city of Los Angeles was
glittering with lights of
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turned on the people with another
brake, for the town was awash with
the people as suddenly as though they
had been sent through a trap.
The sidewalks were slopping people
over into the streets, and in the streets
the policemen had to make a way for
the trolley cars. Having no place to
go, they were all in a tearing hurry
to get there, and elbowed and crowded
each other all till they gasped for
breath.

Over in front of the City Hall was a
brass band making a lonely spot of
blue in the great stretches of white
canvassed seats, and keeping the air in
a quiver of march time. On a balcony
in front of the Nadeau Hotel was an
other band, and in front of the two
places were great crowds of people.

The leader of one of the bands looked
like Sousa, and wore his beard and an
air of calm indifference to fit the part.
At least he did some of the time. No-
body could be calmly indifferent to
that crowd.

It was such a merry one, and for
once everybody forgot to be ashamed
of having a good time. The people
who had come in with "store clothes"
from the country didn't care who
knew it.

They held little levies on the side-
walks when they met the folks. One
old fellow on Main street held a re-
ception in the most crowded block of
the city, but he was having such a
good time, shouting felicitations at the
top of his voice, nobody minded. They
would keep leading up the family,
which seemed infinite, and he would
grab their hands in his big fists and
say hearty things, and the crowd
would laugh and slide good-naturedly
off into the gutter.

And they flocked into the place where
the prize fight was on, and the crowd
of the electrical display, but were
pleased at the spirit in which the
crowds went into the frolic of the
thing.

In the later hours of the evening,
nearly every one was throwing con-
fetti. The clothing of every woman
that one passed was strewn with it
as though she had come through a
variegated snowstorm.

When two groups of passers met on
the streets there would be a golden
shower of it exchanged. Women pass-
ing with a single escort did not escape.

In such cases it got to be a curious-
ly-business-like process. When the
crowds met, they would laugh and
shout at each other, but the solitary
target with her escort would duck her
head and take the volley in silence,
and the confetti having done his duty,
would pass on in absolute and usually
dignified silence.

By midnight the streets were prac-
tically deserted again. Over the city
a soft haze of color lingered, as
though it were flushed with carnival.
Men with big fire hose were wetting
down the pavements and the confetti
was being swept off the sidewalks in
preparation for the festival days to
come.

The illuminations are a feature of
La Fiesta this year, and will be re-
peated every night during the re-
mainder of the week.

CITY OF THE ANGELS

IN GALA ATTIRE.

ANGELINA ADORNED LIKE A BRIDE

FOR HER HUSBAND.

Stars and Stripes More Prominent in
the Decorations Than the Fiesta
Colors—Many Portraits of the Presi-
dent in Evidence—Dazzling Effects.

As a bride adorned for her husband,
so is Los Angeles arrayed for the re-
ception of the President.

And so, the bridegroom cometh.
When the President and his distin-
guished suite arrive here today, a ka-
leidoscopic scene will greet their vision.
Never before has the city been so res-
plendent in colors.

Yellow, green and red are the official
colors of La Fiesta, being typical of
the orange, the olive and wine, but na-
tional pride has smothered sectional
feeling, and in the decorations the
yellow, green and red of La Fiesta are

made subordinate to the red, white and
blue of the nation's standard.

Never before has there been such an
elaborate display of the Stars and
Stripes which symbolize the national
union as on the present occasion. Sup-
plemented here and there with the
Fiesta colors, the waving expanse of
red, white and blue makes a scene of
surpassing splendor.

Harry Siegel and his Decorating
Committee have done nobly in their
efforts to decorate the streets along
which the President and party will
have occasion to pass. Private indi-
viduals and firms having estab-
lishments along the route which the
procession will take, have done equally
well.

ESPEE ECONOMY.
The Southern Pacific Company alone
has shown niggardliness in the matter
of hanging banners on its outward and
inward walls. The company, to be sure,
has made some attempt to brighten up
the sombre appearance of the Arcade
depot, but the effort was feeble, and
the result is quite disproportionate to
what might be expected of a great cor-
poration.

A canopy arch of tri-colored bunting
has been erected over the Fifth-street
entrance to the depot, and bands of
the same material and a few flags are
used for the decoration of the exterior
fronting on Fifth street. The national
colors are festooned along the walls
and ceiling of the main waiting-room,
and a meager display of bunting is
used for the draping of the entrance to
the depot from the arcade where the
Presidential train will draw up to dis-
charge its passengers. A member of
the Decorating Committee estimates
that the company must have expended
as much as \$10 for materials used in its
decorations. Perhaps he has under-
estimated the amount, but certainly it
cannot be much in excess of that,
judging by the result.

STREETS IN GALA ATTIRE.
The committee in charge of the street
decorations has spared neither labor
nor expense in making the streets
through which the President and party
will be escorted, presentable to the eye.
Keeping in view the patriotic nature
of the occasion, the national colors are
kept as much as possible in evidence.
At the principal street intersections
large specimens of Old Glory are sus-
pended from wires stretched from top
to top of the highest buildings, and
smaller flags are used to decorate the
corners of the streets.

The Van Nuys Hotel, which will be
headquarters for the members of the
Presidential entourage, is all a-flutter
with flags, which float from every win-

dow of the big caravansary. In front
of both the Main-street and Fourth-
street entrances a canopy of the Fiesta
colors, trimmed with the Stars and
Stripes has been erected. The hotel
parlors and office are festooned with
the Fiesta colors, offset with the red,
white and blue of the national emblem.

A profusion of potted plants is in evi-
dence everywhere, greatly enhancing
the general appearance of the corri-
dors and apartments.

Across the street from the Van Nuys
the Westminster Hotel is similarly
decked with the national colors, while
the windows of the lower floors are re-

plated by fresher ones, thus entailing

showing the loyalty of the church of
Rome to the government under which
it enjoys religious freedom.

COMMEMORABLE ENTERPRISE.
Probably the most artistically-decorated
building outside and in, in the
entire city, is the establishment of
the William H. Hickey Co., on Main
street between First and Second. The
entire facade of the three-story block
is a mass of the Stars and Stripes,
blended in chaste and symmetri-
cal designs. A splendid portrait of
the President is conspicuous among
the drapings, and the color
scheme is carried out in such a
manner as to make a most artistic effect.
Inside the immense store as much
care and taste has been exercised in
arranging pleasing designs and color
effects as on the exterior. Taken as a
whole, it is perhaps the most exten-
sive as well as most beautiful piece
of decoration enterprise ever attempted
by any firm or individual in the city.

The office of Wells, Fargo & Co., at
Third and Main streets, is very taste-
fully decorated, prominent among the
features being a large portrait of the
President.

St. Vibiana's Cathedral, on Main
street near Second, has a profuse sup-
ply of bunting draped about its main
doorway, and long bands of the same
material ornament the iron fence and
evergreen shrubbery in front of the
building. A beautiful silk flag of the
red, white and blue, is nailed fast to
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street near Second, has a profuse sup-
ply of bunting draped about its main
doorway, and long bands of the same
material ornament the iron fence and
evergreen shrubbery in front of the
building. A beautiful silk flag of the
red, white and blue, is nailed fast to
the main door of the sanctuary, thus

showing the loyalty of the church of
Rome to the government under which
it enjoys religious freedom.

COMMEMORABLE ENTERPRISE.
Probably the most artistically-decorated
building outside and in, in the
entire city, is the establishment of
the William H. Hickey Co., on Main
street between First and Second. The
entire facade of the three-story block
is a mass of the Stars and Stripes,
blended in chaste and symmetri-
cal designs. A splendid portrait of
the President is conspicuous among
the drapings, and the color
scheme is carried out in such a
manner as to make a most artistic effect.
Inside the immense store as much
care and taste has been exercised in
arranging pleasing designs and color
effects as on the exterior. Taken as a
whole, it is perhaps the most exten-
sive as well as most beautiful piece
of decoration enterprise ever attempted
by any firm or individual in the city.

The office of Wells, Fargo & Co., at
Third and Main streets, is very taste-
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features being a large portrait of the
President.

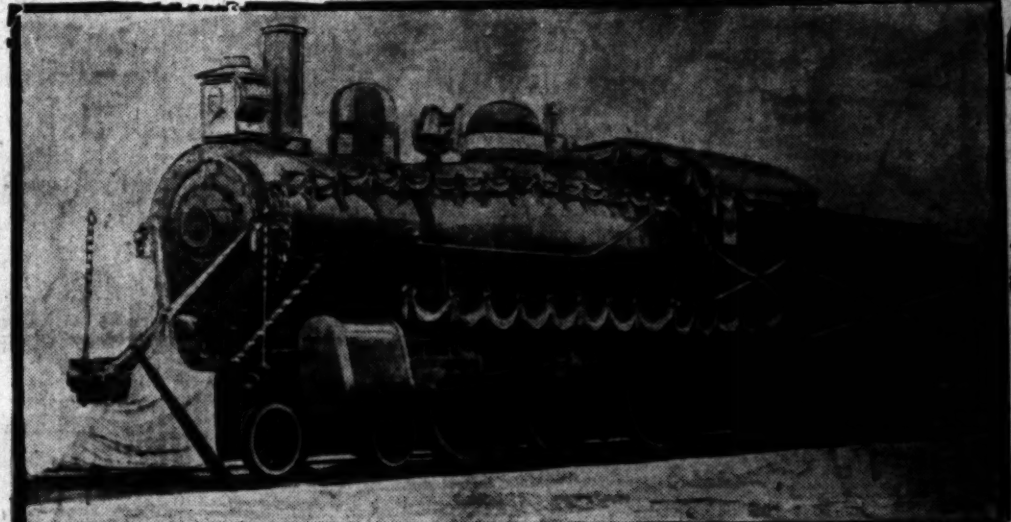
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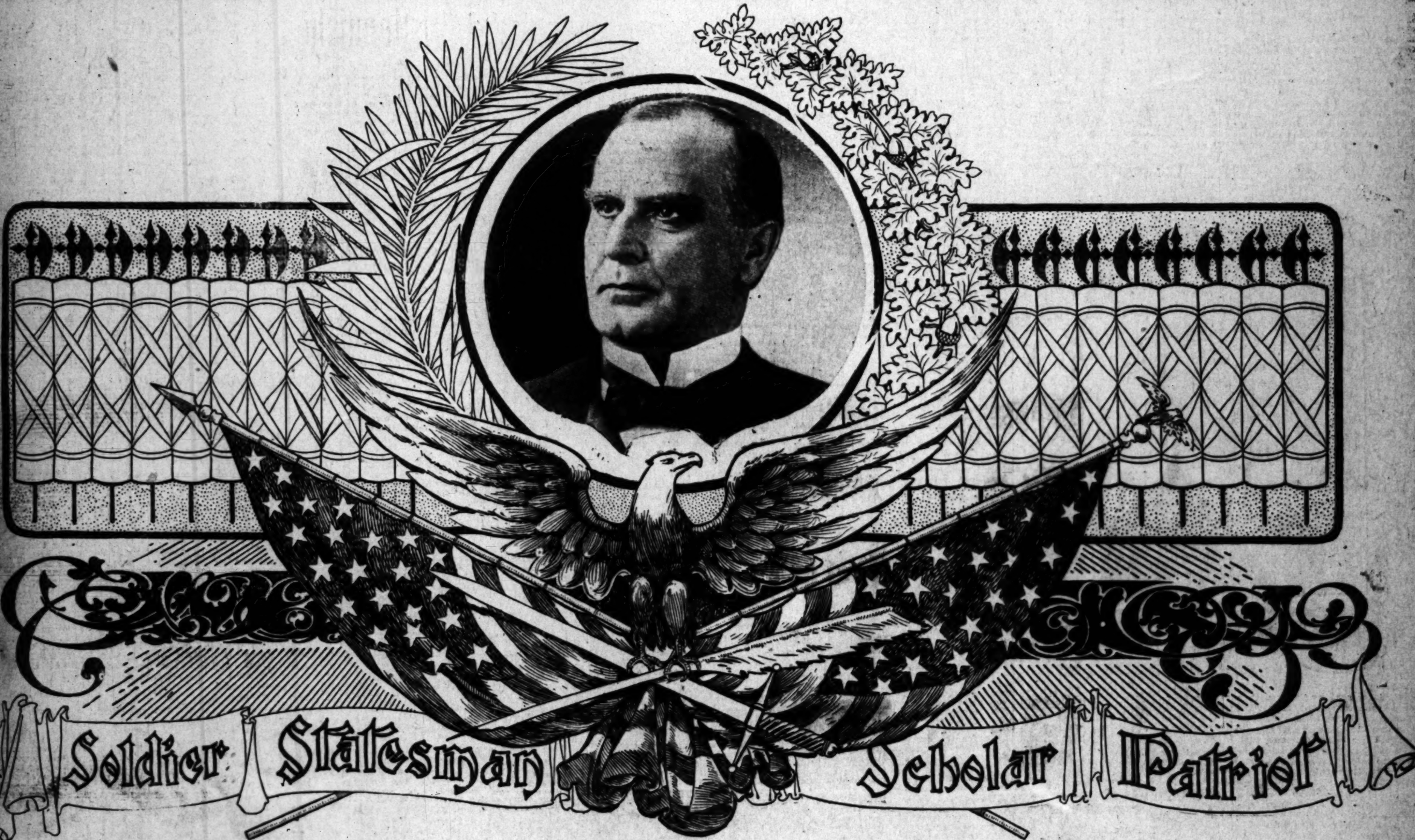
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ENGINE NO. 338: THAT WILL BRING THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN INTO LOS ANGELES TODAY.



MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY



THE EVENTS OF WEDNESDAY.

Welcomed by the shouts of thousands of people the President and his party arrived at the Arcade depot at 2:30 p.m.

The President and his party were escorted from the depot to Hotel Van Nuys by a military parade. A thousand veterans were in line and the President was greeted with ringing cheers while cannon boomed a salute.

Following an address of welcome by Mayor Snyder, and the President's reply, a public reception was held in the Van Nuys Hotel.

The ladies of the President's party were greeted by thousands of women at the Woman's Club House on Figueroa Street, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A multitude of people cheered themselves hoarse as the President departed from the hotel to join Mrs. McKinley at the club house at 4:22 o'clock.

The President and Mrs. McKinley spent the evening at "The Bivouac."

Gov. Nash of Ohio and party arrived in Los Angeles at 12:30 p.m., and last evening were given a reception at the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY IN OUR GAY CITY.

CONTRIBUTED TO THE CITY'S SCENES.

The story of his coming and going, his triumph and his defeat, told step by step by the Great Consideration and the people of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Thursday, May 9. The President has spoken his welcome to the city, and he has responded to the spirit in which the city has received him. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the tender of the manner of its acceptance. It has come to remain a part of the good people of the city, and to mingle with the high office, will permit the moment of his arrival in Los Angeles yesterday at 2:30 o'clock, yesterday being the day of the President's arrival in the city. The President's capital of the city, the Chief Executive and his Cabinet, accompanied him brought with them the

and overall, at the upper end of the arcade, obtained the first glimpse and were first to recognize the face and form of the Chief Executive. Their delight and enthusiasm found expression in a rousing cheer. There was a general rush for the rear platform and the cheering became infectious.

The President was not slow to recognize the compliment. Before he reached the platform of the car he caught sight of the cheering railroad men and he advanced bowing toward the door. As he stepped upon the platform hats went in air and everybody within the car cheered lustily.

On a balcony over the entrance from the arcade to the depot waiting-room were massed a group of the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the station employees. These added their shrill trebles to the tumult of cheers and waved handkerchiefs and parasols frantically.

Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, who had preceded the other members of the Presidential party to the city, was the first to advance and grasp the President by the hand.

The President bowed and bowed again in acknowledgment of the enthusiasm shown for him, then returned into the car. In a moment he reappeared with Mrs. McKinley on his arm. Then there were renewed cheering and handclapping, with an extra amount of vim added to the enthusiasm for the first lady in the land.

The faces of the President and Mrs. McKinley beamed with smiles as the demonstration waxed in intensity. They bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the honors shown them.

GETTING IN LINE. The Presidential carriage presently emerged from the south end of the depot arcade, and came to a halt in the shade of a pepper tree on the depot grounds just south of Fifth street.

Camera bands soon marked the equipage and its occupants for their own, while a curious throng crowded round as near as the police would permit them to encroach. The sun, which up to 1 p.m., had been obscured by fog, shone brightly, and its rays soon made themselves felt, so much so that it was deemed expedient to raise the canopy of the Presidential carriage in order to afford shelter for the occupants from the heat.

While the carriage was waiting for the procession to form, a pretty girl on a neighboring roof got a kodak focused on the President and Mrs. McKinley. The latter saw what the young woman was about and waved a deprecating protest with her sunshade.

but the girl with the camera got her snapshot just the same.

Before the carriage wheeled into line for the procession from the railway station to the Van Nuys Hotel, an enthusiastic mother with a little boy in her arms, named William McKinley, rushed frantically toward the vehicle, that the President might shake hands with his little namesake, but the Loyal Legion guard made her turn back, because if one mother had been permitted to foist her offspring upon the President there would have been a hundred others who would have claimed the same privilege, and the result might have proved embarrassing.

The President rode bareheaded, bowing right and left. He was in superb form. Mrs. McKinley, looking wan and weary, smiled graciously on all and waved her handkerchief incessantly at the cheering throng. The shouts of workmen and children seemed to delight the distinguished couple most, and wherever the raucous voices of toilers were mingled with the joyful acclamations of youth, the President and his gracious lady were most prompt in returning the salutations.

The Presidential carriage was the whole show for most of the spectators and as it proceeded up Fifth street, there was a wild rush of the spectators to keep abreast with it. The stream of humanity was like the onward rush of a mighty river. Nothing could stop its flow. Persons caught in the current were borne along with it in spite of their efforts to resist. The stream flowed steadily toward the Van Nuys Hotel. At every cross street numbers of people broke away from the general mass and hurried over to Fourth street and rushed through that thoroughfare in order to arrive at the hotel before the head of the procession reached there.

CONGESTED HUMANITY. Long before the marching column arrived in front of the Van Nuys, an impatient, perspiring, but good-natured throng was packed around that caravansary for a block in every direction, like sardines in a box. The crush was something frightful by the time the crowd from the Arcade Depot arrived. So tightly wedged was the sea of humanity around the hotel that it was almost impossible for the police and military to force a passage for the President's carriage and the succeeding ones.

The distinguished guests were ushered into the hotel eventually and the ceremony of the Mayor's formal welcome for the guests to the city proceeded, as reported elsewhere. After

the speechmaking, the President and Cabinet officers held a reception in the lobby of the hotel. The doors were opened for a while to let the populace march through the hotel and shake hands with the President. But the stream which flowed through the corridors seemed to diminish the crowds on the outside not one whit.

REGARD FOR THE PEOPLE. The Reception Committee, seeing that the handshaking would be interminable, and that the President would be greatly fatigued if he tried to keep it up, ordered the doors of the hotel closed again. It was at this juncture that the President showed his regard for the people.

"Perhaps it is best to close the doors," said he, "but is there not some way in which I can gratify the wish of that immense crowd of my fellow-citizens who are denied entrance here? I like to speak to all the people, and do not like to shut myself up when they are clamoring for a word from me. Is there not a balcony convenient from which I can briefly address them, and let them know that I appreciate the honor they are trying to show me as the Chief Executive of the nation?"

Meanwhile the crowd in the street had grown impatient, and was calling for the President to show himself. The waiting multitude was not to be disappointed. At the President's own suggestion he was given an opportunity to make his obeisance to his admiring fellow-citizens. Landlord Potter remembered that room No. 22 at the northeast corner of the second floor of the hotel had a balcony, and, being conducted thither, the Chief Executive stepped through the open window and showed himself. There was a deafening shout as the crowds recognized him. The President stood for a moment bowing, then he waved his hat, commanding silence, and when the tumult was hushed he spoke briefly in a clear and distinct voice, which could easily be heard half a block distant. Almost every sentence of his felicitous remarks was punctuated with uproarious applause. When he had finished he bowed again and withdrew.

Having seen and heard the President the majority of the crowds surrounding the hotel dispersed.

SURPRISE FOR THE LADIES. While the President was receiving and speaking to the throngs at the

Van Nuys Hotel, Mrs. McKinley and the other ladies of the party were driven to the Woman's Club House on Figueroa street for the reception there.

After the President had shown himself to the crowds in the street in front of the hotel, and personally expressed to them his gratitude for their plaudits, he again took the reins from the hands of the Progress Committee.

"I wonder whether Mrs. McKinley is still down at the Woman's Clubhouse," said he. "I believe I will go

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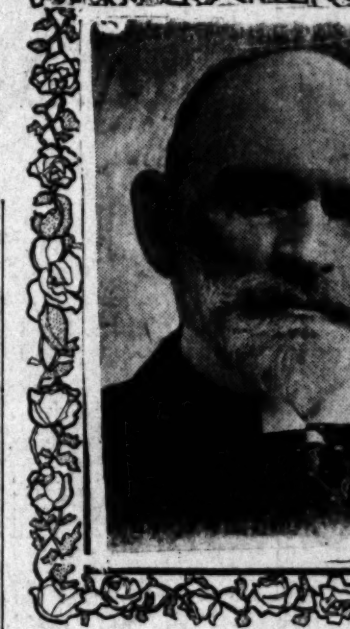
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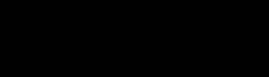
HOMER LAUGHLIN. From photos furnished by Marceau.



FERD K. RULE.

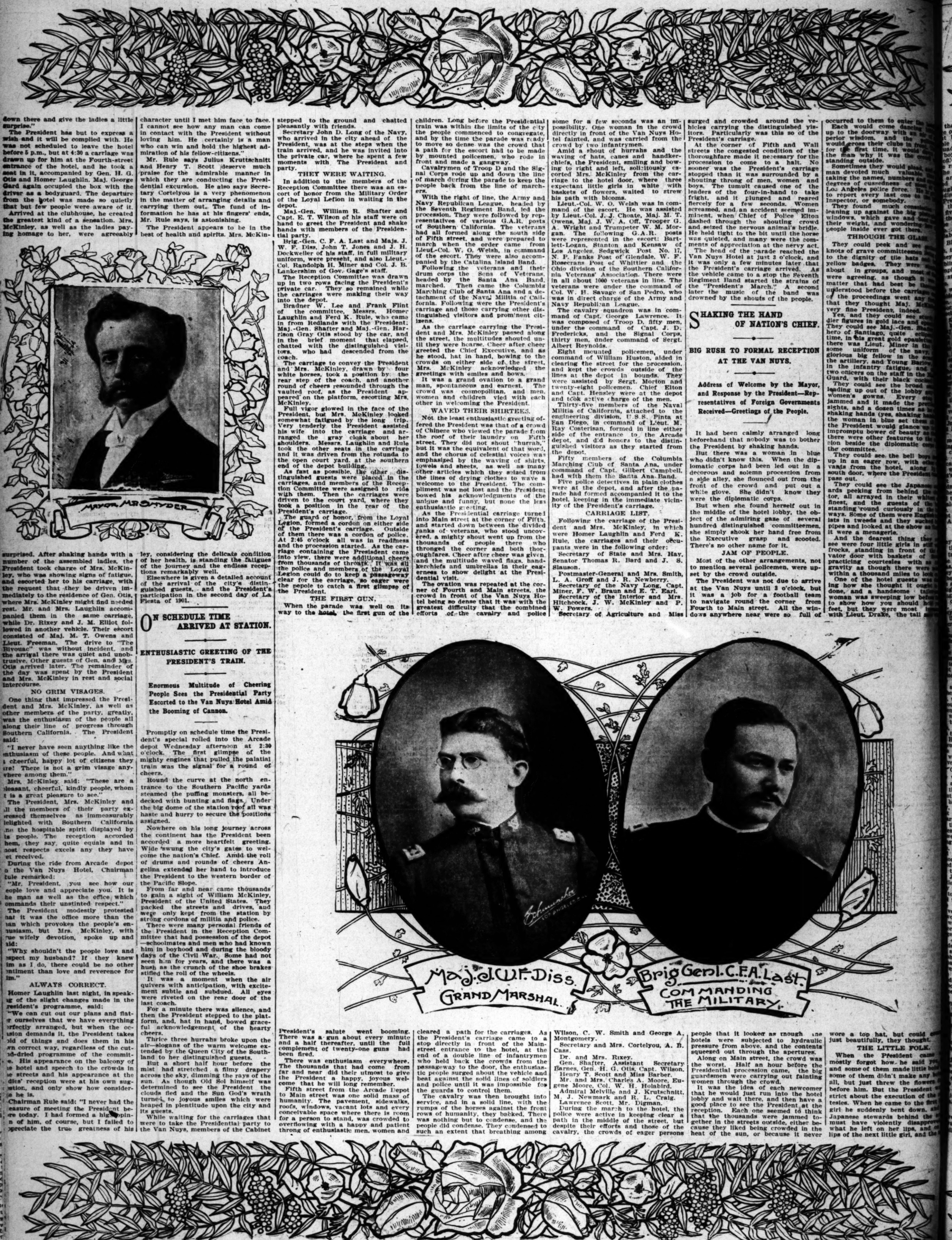
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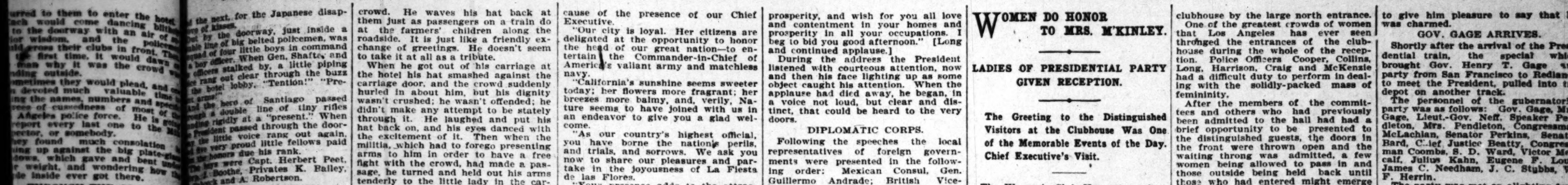




A dark, high-contrast image showing a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper. At the top, there is a decorative border with a repeating pattern of stylized, interlocking shapes. The rest of the image is mostly black, with some subtle texture and a few small, light-colored specks.

100





PROUD REDLANDS' DAY OF TRIUMPH.

Glad Welcome of Ten Thousand People There to the President on Wednesday Forenoon.

"DON'T wonder," said the President of the United States Wednesday, "that the people of Redlands are so proud of their little city."

Thousands of people felt the same way.

Never had a greater day in Redlands than Wednesday. She was glad to welcome the President of the United States, and her best was not of an exquisite dream of delight.

Without end, even the feathery pepper in production, fruits in tantalizing profusion, roses and carnations in abundance, ivy and smilax in the delight of the President's eyes, and her best was not of an exquisite dream of delight.

The President, stepping into a carriage with Edward S. Graham, president of the Board of Trade, and the drive to the grand stand in Hotel Casa Loma began on Orange street, over a carpet of roses, purple lupins and red poppies, and the wealth of flowers

with the bloom of the balmy Southland, and often accompanied with "Ohio," worked in oranges.

THE ARRIVAL OF HIM.

The hour was a minute before 9 o'clock in the morning. Down the track through a vista of orange groves could be seen a long, heavy train, pulling laboriously up the grade into the glad city of Redlands. It was the gorgeous train of the President, bearing the government of the United States, and California's long-awaited guests.

Promptly at 9 o'clock—the scheduled time—the train stopped, with a cheering throng on every side.

The President, gently supporting Mrs. McKinley, stepped into a carriage with Edward S. Graham, president of the Board of Trade, and the drive to the grand stand in Hotel Casa Loma began on Orange street, over a carpet of roses, purple lupins and red poppies, and the wealth of flowers

GMA DECORATIONS.

The city was beautifully decorated. The streets of Redlands were so crowded with people that it was impossible to see the decorations. The city was so crowded with people that it was impossible to see the decorations.

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ARCH OF TRIUMPH.

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man, J. W. Nutter, J. A. Rivera, G. W. Koehler, M. F. Pierce, J. S. Croley, J. J. Reeves, Ben Souther, W. F. Brandt, C. A. Rouse, Thomas Logan and Emil Sues.

Then followed ladies on horseback, comprising Misses Morrison, Sinclair, Funk, Dunlap and Alder, and others. The Perry Indian School Band furnished excellent music.

Co. G of the Seventh Regiment was next in line, commanded by Capt. Higbee.

Then marched the G. A. R. men—Bear Valley and Cornman posts.

The Y. M. C. A. cadets, in white duck trousers and yellow blouses, followed.

The next was an aggregation of Mexicans bearing aloft their national colors.

There were many carriages. The President's carriage was guarded by Deputy Marshal Rivera on the right and Deputy Marshal Crossman on the left.

IN THE CARRIAGES.

Other carriages were occupied as follows:

Miss Barber and H. T. Scott, accompanied by F. C. Hornby, in A. Hornby's carriage.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay, accompanied by Henry Fisher, in his carriage.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Smith, accompanied by F. P. Morrison, in his carriage.

Senator and Miss Hiltchcock, accompanied by R. Frost, in Walter Nordhoff's carriage.

Senator and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Leland Lyon, in Mrs. G. S. Bowers's carriage.

Senator and Rear-Admiral Melville, accompanied by K. C. Wells, in Mrs. Bowers's carriage.

Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou, accompanied by H. H. Sinclair, chair-

man of pleasure and of gratitude California's greeting, voiced by the Chief Executive of your great commonwealth on behalf of the people, to the Chief Executive of the government of the United States. [Applause.] It is your tribute to the great office which for the hour I am permitted to hold, representing all of you and all the States of the Federal Union; and it is your expression of love for the Union, for our great civil institutions, and your affection for the Constitution which shelters us all. [Applause.]

"California had some trouble in getting into the Union in the early days. That great and most serious question in the history of the republic, the question of human slavery, deterred for a little while your full connection with the union of the States. But it came. It came because the earnest, energetic, enterprising, patriotic Americans living on this Coast demanded the right to share not only in the blessings, but the burdens of this great republic. [Applause.]

"In 1850, the Representatives and Senators from this State applied to the Congress of the United States for admission on the floor of their respective houses; and I want to read to you what was said on that occasion by your distinguished Senators and Congressmen, then, when they were appealing for the rights of California before the national Congress:

"In thus presenting the certified copies of their State Constitution and credentials, and asking the admission of the State, and that they may be permitted to take their seats in your respective bodies, the undersigned feel that they would neglect an important duty if they failed to assure you of the anxious desire for the perpetuity of this Union which animates all classes of their constituents born and reared under its protecting influences as most

common welfare as one of the United States of America. [Applause.]

"This, my fellow-countrymen, was signed by M. A. Wynn, John C. Fremont, G. W. Wright and Edward Gilbert.

"This was the spirit of the founders of this great State, and that spirit and purpose so eloquently set forth in this memorial have been maintained by the people of California from that hour to the present time. [Applause.]

"You have reached a population of nearly a million and a half. You have an area greater than that of any other State of the Union save one; and your square miles of territory exceed those of the United Kingdom, of Belgium and the Netherlands combined, that take care of a population of more than fifty millions of people. The miner's pickaxe, rich in its men and in its women, rich in its loyalty to the flag we love, has a mighty future, and a mighty destiny before it. [Applause.]

"California helped to save the Union more than thirty years ago. [Applause.] California's soldiers fought and fell on the battlefields of the republic, and preserved the best Union and the best republic on the face of the earth. [Applause.] representing the best types of manhood everywhere. California in our relation with Spain was quick to respond to the call of the Executive, and California volunteers in the Philippine war were the first to respond to the call of our flag, which is stainless. [Applause.]

"This republic never can fail so long as the State of California is a part of it. It can never fail, said Jefferson a hundred years ago, 'when every citizen is ready to respond to the call of country.'

"But, my fellow-citizens, our triumphs are not the triumphs of war; our triumphs are those of a free state governing people, looking to the development and upbuilding and the elevation of liberty to the human race. [Applause.] We have problems on our hands, but the American people never flinch from a difficult problem or from a doubtful situation. [Applause.]

"We will meet those problems in the spirit of our great American character, it would be strange indeed if they did not turn, with reverence and affection toward their country, its institutions and its people. Possessed, too, in a remarkable degree of intelligence, enterprise and ability, rich in high moral qualities, industrious, energetic and honest, firm in their devotion to order and justice, they compose a community which constitute a citizen's glory and a nation's greatness. This people request admission into the American Union as a State. They understand and esteem the advantages which will accrue to them from such a connection, whilst they trust they do not too highly compute those which will be conferred upon their brethren. They do not present themselves as supplicants nor do they dare themselves with arrogance of presumption. They come as free American citizens, citizens by treaty, by adoption and by birth, and ask that they may be permitted to reap the common benefits, share the common ills, and promote the

man of the Reception Committee, in T. Y. England's carriage.

Dr. and Mrs. Hixey, accompanied by H. L. Graham, in Theodore Clark's carriage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore, accompanied by F. P. Meserve, in Dr. W. M. Smith's carriage.

L. L. Scott and Eugene Moore, accompanied by H. B. Ely, in H. H. Garstin's carriage.

Four Congressmen, accompanied by E. G. Judson.

Three Congressmen and Chief Justice, Beatty, accompanied by J. J. Sues.

Speaker and Mrs. Pendleton and two others, accompanied by M. M. Phinney.

J. C. Stubbs, third vice-president; J. Kruttschnitt, fourth vice-president; and W. F. Herrin, chief counsel of the Southern Pacific Company, and one other, accompanied by George B. Ellis.

Assistant Secretary Barnes and four eastern press representatives, accompanied by Dr. T. M. Hythe and John W. Wilson, in A. C. Burrage's drag.

Five eastern press representatives, accompanied by Secretary J. C. Thaxter and M. H. Fitzsimmons, in A. E. Sterling's carriage.

M. A. Dignon, stenographer, A. J. Leonard, stenographer, N. P. Webster, stenographer, M. C. Letta, M. Marvan of the Western Union Telegraph Company and G. W. Ribble of the Postal Telegraph Company, accompanied by Secretary John L. Spence of the Y. M. C. A.

RECEPTION AT HOTEL.

Gov. and Mrs. Gage were not at the train, but stayed at the Casa Loma; which was lavishly decorated, to meet the honored guests. Senator Perkins introduced the President and Mrs. McKinley to the Governor and Mrs. Gage, and after a few friendly greetings, the party proceeded to the review balcony, where the President was greeted with prolonged cheers by a gathering of 10,000 people.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Mayor William Fowler said: "Fellow-citizens: I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you His Excellency, Henry T. Gage, Governor of California, who will welcome to the State of California the Chief Executive of the United States of America, William McKinley. [Applause.]

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gov. Gage said: "Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the high honor, as well as the great pleasure, on behalf of the people of the State of California, to welcome you most sincerely to our State. This heart-felt greeting extended by the people of the State of California on this occasion is accompanied by a public pride in part arising from the consciousness that, notwithstanding great dividing mountains, broad rivers and lines denoting many different Statehoods, and thousands of miles separate us from the nation's capital. Still distance from the official center has neither checked the loyalty nor cooled the patriotism of Californians. [Applause.] And the people of this State bear witness here today that California is an inseparable part of that great nation whose patriotic spirit centers at Washington, and radiates and reflects unabated love and loyalty of a happy and contented people for the American flag, and for the grand Constitution of this republic. [Applause.]

"Grateful for the blessings of equal rights guaranteed under that Consti-

which would have delighted the best men on earth—as it did. While the President was delivering his eloquent address to the people from the balcony at the Casa Loma, the fog clouds lifted and the tiny patches of blue sky were seen brightening into the genial radiance of a sunny day—not one of California's crystal clear days, when distance seems annihilated and the mountains hover over the valleys like great guardians of power, but a day a bit hazy, when even a small stretch of territory assumes tremendous expanse.

"It took twenty-five carriages and tallies to convey the visitors on the ride. Down Orange street, through the triumphal arch and other such structures of unparalleled beauty over well-constructed country roads, and constantly in and out among matured orange and lemon groves, the long procession hastily wended its way to Smiley Heights, where there are few other private parks and gardens more beautiful in the world. Four years ago, when the President and his family were here, the hills were a desert hills, but now they are terraced and shrubbed and wooded and flowered and beautified, and they are easily one of the wonders of the West.

"From these hills was obtained a view of Redlands that is absolutely superb.

Here live the millionaires Smiley brothers.

THE CHIEF'S VERDICT.

"This is a sight for the gods," said Mr. McKinley yesterday to President Graham of the Board of Trade, as they viewed the wonder of the Chief Executive.

Throughout the entire drive multitudes thronged the ways and could never tire of cheering for the Chief Executive.

At 11:30 o'clock the President's carriage was driven to his train, and his distinguished party had been officially and loyally welcomed to the Imperial State of California.

LAST REDLANDS SPEECH.

From the rear platform of the train just before pulling out of Redlands the President spoke as follows:

"My fellow-citizens: I have already spoken at some length at a great assembly of my fellow-citizens in your beautiful city, and I appear now only for a moment that I may express not only my thanks for the generous welcome you have given to us, but the great pleasure I have had in the drive about your city, its parks and avenues, and my observation of your beautiful homes. It is hardly conceivable that all this has been in a period of twelve years. It is the most prosperous-looking and certainly the handsomest city 12 years of age that I have seen anywhere in my travels. [Applause.] I have felt that this was the beginning

THE GREAT AMERICAN.

He is come!
Best the drum!
Hail to the President!
Cannon boom!
Away with gloom!
Hail to the President!

Ring joyous bells, ye Golden Occident,
O'er hills and dells, ye Golden Occident;
All hail! and welcome to our honored guest!
Thrice honored we and all the mighty West!
He is come, the noble President!

He is come! the first in all the land;
Do honor to our leader good and great.
From snow-capped peak to balmy ocean's strand,
Proclaim his welcome, O ye Golden State!

He is come! the best were none too good
For him, of all our countless treasures rare!
Ring, ring, ye bells, if ever ring ye could,
Roll, roll, ye drums, and sounding trumpets, blare!
Shout, shout, ye grateful voices of the free,
And beat, ye hearts, that swell with loyalty!

The President is come!
Shine bright, O Sun, and azure blue, O Skies,
In splendid garb let Earth this morn arise.
Dad of Sunshine, Land of Fruit and Flowers,
Show forth the beauties of thy vernal hours,
Land of Missions, Land of Spanish lore,
Prove thyself Earth's Eden spot and more.
And all the glories of the May attest
The loyal welcome we would pay Our Guest,
The great American!

GEORGE RAY HORTON.

common welfare as one of the United States of America. [Applause.]

"This, my fellow-countrymen, was signed by M. A. Wynn, John C. Fremont, G. W. Wright and Edward Gilbert.

"This was the spirit of the founders of this great State, and that spirit and purpose so eloquently set forth in this memorial have been maintained by the people of California from that hour to the present time. [Applause.]

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THE GREAT AMERICAN.

He is come!
Best the drum!
Hail to the President!
Cannon boom!
Away with gloom!
Hail to the President!

Ring joyous bells, ye Golden Occident,
O'er hills and dells, ye Golden Occident;
All hail! and welcome to our honored guest!
Thrice honored we and all the mighty West!
He is come, the noble President!

He is come! the first in all the land;
Do honor to our leader good and great.
From snow-capped peak to balmy ocean's strand,
Proclaim his welcome, O ye Golden State!

He is come! the best were none too good
For him, of all our countless treasures rare!
Ring, ring, ye bells, if ever ring ye could,
Roll, roll, ye drums, and sounding trumpets, blare!
Shout, shout, ye grateful voices of the free,
And beat, ye hearts, that swell with loyalty!

The President is come!
Shine bright, O Sun, and azure blue, O Skies,
In splendid garb let Earth this morn arise.
Dad of Sunshine, Land of Fruit and Flowers,
Show forth the beauties of thy vernal hours,
Land of Missions, Land of Spanish lore,
Prove thyself Earth's Eden spot and more.
And all the glories of the May attest
The loyal welcome we would pay Our Guest,
The great American!

GEORGE RAY HORTON.

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CALIFORNIA

The Plan Whose
Drills A-B-CBiographical Sketch
Doherty and a Hint
to the California

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of my reception as I enter upon the duties of the office of Governor of California. I am sure that I will be able to do the best for the state.

I want to assure you that the expectations of all of us have more than been fulfilled by the warmth of your welcome and the generosity of your greetings. We will carry away with us the perfume of your flowers, and more than that, we will carry away with us a memory of this beautiful reception such as we have had from the good people in this community. (Applause.)

SECRETARY HAY. There were calls for Secretary Hay, who said: "The time for speechmaking, I believe, is over. The programme has been completed, and I can only say

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DISTINGUISHED OHIOANS
CORDIALLY GREETED.GOV. NASH AND HIS PARTY GET
HERE ON TIME.

Trolley Ride Through Riverside—Loaded Down With Flowers—Reception by Ohio Society of Los Angeles and Other Events of the Visit.

The special train having Gov. George K. Nash and his party of distinguished and happy Ohioans crossed the State line during the small hours, and pulled into San Bernardino at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The train com-

posed of the following representatives: Gen. J. M. Glean of San Francisco, president of the Ohio Society of California; Col. William H. Jordan, vice-president of the same organization; S. P. Mulford, president of the local Ohio Society; and a number of other distinguished Ohioans.

At Riverside the visitors were met by a local committee, headed by Frank Miller, John North, Mr. Evans, and other prominent citizens. The visitors were taken for a trolley ride through the city, and then they were taken to a hotel. The visitors were then taken to a hotel.

PLEASANT EPISODE. A pleasant incident of the return trip was a salute from the pupils of the Riverside high school, who were ranged on the bank as the electric cars whizzed past. A number of the cars were decorated with flowers, and a number of the cars were decorated with flowers.

AMBITIOUS JOHN. As the gorgeous train pulled out of the station at 12 m. sharp a Chinaman climbed up to the platform and the President shook his hand. Previous to this he had been in the city for a number of days.

WORKERS OF WONDERS. The work of preparation for the visit of the President was all in charge of the Board of Trade. This organization appointed its committee, and there was scarcely a hitch from beginning to end, so competent were the men at the helm.

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Ohio organization went out to San Bernardino Tuesday evening to greet the distinguished guests. This committee was composed of the following representatives: Gen. J. M. Glean of San Francisco, president of the Ohio Society of California; Col. William H. Jordan, vice-president of the same organization; S. P. Mulford, president of the local Ohio Society; and a number of other distinguished Ohioans.

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crowd as it slowly worked its way through the labyrinth of rooms. The arrangements were in the hands of the following members of the Ohio Society: Reception Committee—S. P. Mulford, president of the Ohio Society; Judge M. T. Allen, Elizabeth Abbott, David Allen, C. C. Bounell, T. W. Brotherton, Miss Florence Breiford, Dr. D. C. Barber, Mrs. C. B. Woodhouse, Fred A. Bacon, Miss Helen Benner, Albert C. Butler, Dr. G. W. Burleigh, Mrs. W. Burleigh, W. T. Bishop, Dr. W. M. Boyd, J. R. Boal, William S. Boggs (San Bernardino), E. S. Chapman, Mrs. R. H. Case, Dr. E. A. Clarke, Mrs. A. A. Cressy, Mrs. E. S. Chapman, Charles Cassatt Davis, Mrs. J. C. Connelley, Miss Ella Dickson, Charles H. Dick, Walter Durgin, Mrs. Nettie M. Dick, W. M. Dixon, Miss Jennie M. Durgin, Ben Evans, Nettie G. Exner, P. Francisco, F. F. Foster, Mrs. C. B. Fowler, Mrs. J. R. Foster, Mrs. C. B. Fowler, Mrs. J. R. Foster, Mrs. C. B. Fowler.

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presented a gala appearance. An immense shield, red, white and blue, in the center of which was a picture of the President, and numerous flags and bunting constituted the display. An especially large flag was hung to the breeze over the spot where recently the Southern Pacific railroad train went flying through the air.

It was largely on the recommendation of Gen. H. B. Otis and Ford K. Rule, who made personal requests, that the stop was made here, for the Southern Pacific had intended to rush the train through. At present no love is lost between the municipality and the corporation. However, when a request for a brief stop here came direct from Presidential headquarters, it was granted. A telegram was received at 10:30 that the train would stop at Pomona, everybody was jubilant. Arrivals were fired and bills were hastily distributed. The good news spread like wildfire. By 11:30 o'clock crowds began to gather near the vicinity of the depot grounds. Orange pickers had left their trades, and their business, mechanics their trades and scholars their schools, in honor of the President. The crowds were estimated at 3,000 people. The depot grounds, backed by a solid phalanx of vehicles, were jammed. The crowd was estimated at 3,000 people. The depot grounds, backed by a solid phalanx of vehicles, were jammed. The crowd was estimated at 3,000 people.

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COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE. H. H. Sinclair, chairman; E. S. Graham, K. C. Wells, F. P. Morrison, A. C. Hubbard, W. T. Gillis, F. C. Hornby, W. T. Gillis, F. P. Morrison, H. H. Sinclair.

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THE GREAT EXHIBIT. It came along some time ago, and it was a great exhibit. It was a great exhibit. It was a great exhibit.

Or perhaps it is agreed that some important political affair, as it relates to some person of importance, or possibly to some particular and important piece of legislation, is definitely arranged to be carried out. From 10 to 12 on Cabinet days President McKinley either gathers his advisers about him for a confidential session, or one of the Cabinet officers comes early or stays late for a conference on some special business.

If you are not too far involved in the recesses of the mansion, but happen to be about the door, you may see the Cabinet officers arriving. The neighboring ones usually walk away, papers or portfolios in hand, or empty handed. Those living farther away, as for instance the Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster-General, or he of the Department of Agriculture, ride to the Executive Mansion in their carriages, which, by the way, are provided for them by the government. All of these distinguished personages, as a rule, have a look of happiness about them, but their general bearing and deportment is one of confidence and dignity. It is also the custom, after the Cabinet meeting is concluded, for the President to receive a number of the outside by the Washington correspondents for the leading daily papers of the United States. Sometimes, in fact every other day, the emerging statesman is met by a number of the outside by the Washington correspondents for the leading daily papers of the United States. Sometimes, in fact every other day, the emerging statesman is met by a number of the outside by the Washington correspondents for the leading daily papers of the United States.

PLEASANT EPISODE. A pleasant incident of the return trip was a salute from the pupils of the Riverside high school, who were ranged on the bank as the electric cars whizzed past. A number of the cars were decorated with flowers, and a number of the cars were decorated with flowers.

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government, and a slight one will show that they are not so great, in fact, as they are. It is a great thing to be able to do the best for the state.

As a beginner, I might say that the sum of \$100,000 which is the amount of the state's oil production is a great thing to be able to do the best for the state.

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THE YEAR. EATERS. With Dates of Shows. THE GREAT GOLDEN King of the Circus. THE GREAT GOLDEN King of the Circus. THE GREAT GOLDEN King of the Circus.

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